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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INFIDEL

By M. H. PERKINS.

I've heard on Africa's dreary shore,
The serpent's hiss, the panther's roar,
No footsteps mark'd the sands;
No human voice the desert cheer'd,
Save now and then were faintly heard,
The yells of savage bands.
I've seen the red volcanic tide,
Impetuous sweep the mountain's side,
And wrap the plains in fire;
And heard the shepherd's plaintive moans,
Mingling with Etna's hollow groans,
On passing gales expire.
In twilight's faint and dusky beam,
I've seen the murderer's weapon gleam,
Bathed in the victim's gore;
Ghastly and pale, with many a wound,
The mangled corpse half-breathing found,
Stretch'd on the blood-stain'd shore.
I've heard, amid the foaming deep,
When tempests howl, and whirlwinds sweep,
Heart-rending cries "to save,"
The shrieks of many a trembling soul,
And mark'd the sea's tremendous roll,
Which swept them to their grave.
Nor shepherd's moans, nor panther's roar,
Nor wreck, nor corpse, upon the shore,
To me such pain has giv'n,
As feeling on the couch of death,
The infidel resign his breath,
Without the hopes of heaven.

From the Franklin Gazette.

By W. B. TAPPAN.

NEW YORK.

Of this City, now in tears
Unhappily, thou weep'st sore;
Grief, the angry cloud appears,
And heavily the tempests pour;
When thy gates the voice of woe
Heard—there fingers fell despair!
The beauty of thy house is low,
The pale Destroyer walketh there!
Dearest father's heart is given,
To prop is hurried to the grave;
The babe, sweet cherub, lately given,
Lies dead—heav'n claims the boon it gave.
In Rama, lamentation's sigh,
The midnight burst of grief was known,
In thee, how oft the mother's cry
Hath told her bosom's treasure flown!
While in thy street the trophied king,
Rides forth upon his phantom steed,
And bids his lance new conquests bring,
And bids again fresh victims bleed:
Heours the sympathizing part
To pluck away the rankling spear,
Heours, upon the broken heart,
To pour compassion's holy tear!
O Tact! who, on the storm careering,
Dulcify the red thunder to thy foes,
O Tact! who in the calm appearing,
Speak'st to the trembler, sweet repose,
Weak thy help, for help is thine,
Bid the Death-Angel now forbear,
Though 'neath thy foot-stool terrors shine,
Thy mercy seat, O God! is there!

AGRICULTURE.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil!
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth.

EXTRACT.

It does not usually happen that the subjects which engross the conversation of men in general, are those which are really the most interesting and important. Religion, with all its train of lovely and infinitely momentous associations is but too often banished from social intercourse; the name of the Redeemer is unheeded; the joys of heaven and the terrors of perdition are unfelt; all in fact is a blank, as far as concerns the best, the spiritual, the immortal part of our nature.

To many persons it may appear a paradox not a little difficult of solution that while the interests of the soul are currently allowed to be the most important which belong to human nature, religion is so seldom an object of general conversation.—Many reasons might however be given to account for the circumstance.

With regard to the world at large, it is evident, they dislike, because they dread, the subject. Too many persons deliberately prefer being blinded for life to opening their eyes to the awful circumstances of their condition. To drive away serious examination into our state before God, is one of the principal methods employed by our spiritual enemy to lead us into a fatal security; and our hearts are but too ready to take a part in his evil devices.—Thus it is that the world agree to forget the thoughts of death, and judgment and eternity; and though they admit that such things must arrive at last, and that perhaps soon, they systematically banish them from their thoughts and conversation.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal

August 24.

CHARLES THOMSON, Esq.

A gentleman from the west, who has long cherished a high regard for the character of that irreproachable patriot and Christian, the late Secretary of the American Continental Congress, had a few weeks since no small gratification in spending several hours with this venerable saint of patriarchal aspect, now on the verge of heaven. Many are still living, who will remember with still confidence every act of the old Congress, to which his name was attached, was at once received by the people of these United States, in times of peculiar trial.

He is about six feet in height remarkably erect in his gait, neat in his person, dignified in his deportment, interesting in conversation, and has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, being in his 92d year. He resides about ten miles from Philadelphia, in an ancient and retired, but spacious mansion, on a very extensive and well-cultivated farm, to which he has given the name of Harriston.

The traveller called early in the day, and found Mr. Thomson reading Young's Night Thoughts. He paused a little, after entering the door, before he discovered himself, being surprised and charmed at the distinct, audible, emphatical, appropriate and feeling manner, with which the good old man pronounced one of the finest passages in that admired author.

After a due introduction, Mr. Thomson made the following remark, in reference to what he had just read: "I am a stranger in a strange land; I am looking about me to see what I am, and what there is for me to do."

The traveller was much pleased with his miscellaneous observations, interspersed with anecdotes of former times. He was surprised to hear him, at his advanced age, speak with so much intelligence on various topics, philological, religious, and political; yet occasionally, he noticed signs of a second childhood.

It appears that he was the third son of John Thomson, and that he was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in the town of Gortede, and parish of Manarraw, in the first week of November, 1729, but that the particular day cannot be specified. He came to America, with his father, when about ten years old, accompanied with his brothers. His father died on board the ship in which they were passengers, after entering the capes of Delaware; and by an act of injustice, his property, of considerable amount, was withheld from the sons then in their minority, in a foreign country, without kindred, without friends, without money, left to follow the leadings of Divine Providence; yet they amply experienced the protecting care of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless. Charles had a great taste for learning, and was so fortunate as to secure the patronage and instruction of that distinguished scholar, Dr. Allison, and became one of the greatest proficient in Latin, Greek, and French, in the country.

The longevity of his family is worthy of notice. Taking the children of John Thomson in regular order, these are their names with their respective ages: 1. William, who died at the age of 93; 2. Alexander, who died at the age of 80; 3. Charles, who is now in his 92d year; 4. Matthew who died at the age of 91; 5. John, who died at the age of 79; and 6. Mary, who is in her 84th year, and makes one of the family of Charles.

Mr. Thomson, in the course of conversation, said, it was strongly impressed upon his mind, that he should live till he entered upon his hundredth year. The traveller asked him how he felt under such an impression, and whether he was willing to be so long from his Father's house, in this wearisome pilgrimage? He promptly replied, "I have no will about it. I leave it all to my blessed Saviour. He has been a good Saviour to me;" and the tears of gratitude started into his eyes.

At one time, he mentioned with tenderness and respect, the two worthy ladies who had been his bosom companions in life. He then made this remark: "I have been a happy man. I have always been a happy

man, a very happy man. My family always loved me, and I always loved them; the tear of affection glistening in his eyes.

At dinner, he asked a blessing with uplifted hands and solemn and reverential tone of voice, using nothing more nor less than the words of the Lord's prayer. Recollecting his own criticisms and version, instead of saying, "Lead us not into temptation," he said, "Bring us not to a trial."

He was an intimate and warm friend of the late Dr. Franklin, and agreed with him in every thing except religion. To counteract the deistical sentiments of this great philosopher, he devoted more attention to the Bible, and with a critic's eye, than he otherwise would have done. It was his diligent searching of the Scriptures, with a view to the conviction of his distinguished compatriot, which first led him to contemplate a version of the Septuagint.

The traveller had mentioned to Mr. Thomson, a gentleman, with whom, many years since, he was well acquainted. Gen. R. A. now of M. who was one of the revolutionary officers, and who held a department under the order of the old Congress. Mr. Thomson recollected him; and as the traveller took his leave of him, he said, in reference to General A. "Tell him I wish him prosperity and happiness, peace with God, and peace with the world. Tell him to bear lightly on the world. Money, money, money, is the god of this world."

The last sentence he had several times uttered with great emphasis, in the course of the interesting interview, which the traveller will not soon forget.

DESCRIPTION

Of the Great Plague in London in 1665.
By Thomas Vincent, an Eye witness.

It was in the beginning of the year of our Lord, 1665, that the Plague began in our city of London, after we were warned by the great Plague in Holland, in 1664, and the beginning of it in some remote parts of our land the same year;—not to speak any thing whether there was any signification and influence in the blazing star, not long before, that appeared in the view of London, and struck some amazement upon the spirits of many. It was in the month of May, that the plague was first taken notice of; our bill of mortality let us know but of three which died of the disease in the whole year before; but in the beginning of May, the bill tells us of nine which fell by the plague, just in the heart of the city; the other eight in the suburbs. This was the first arrow of warning that was shot from Heaven amongst us, and fear quickly begins to creep upon people's hearts;—great thoughts and discourse there is in town about the plague, and they cast in their minds whether they should go if the plague should increase. Yet when the next week's bill signified to them the decrease from 9 to 3, their minds are something appeased; discourse of that subject cools; fears are lulled, and hopes take place that the black cloud did but threaten, and give but a few drops, but the wind would drive it away. But, then, in the next bill the number of the dead by plague is mounted from 3 to 14, and in the next to 43, and the disease begins to increase and disperse.

In June, the number increased from 43 to 112, the next week to 168, the next to 237, the next to 470, most of which increase was in the remote parts; few in this month within or near the wall of the city; and few that had any note for goodness or profession, were visited at first; God gave them warning to bethink and prepare themselves; yet some few that were choice, were visited pretty soon, that the best might not promise to themselves a supersedeas, or interpret any plagues of Scripture so literally as if the Lord had promised an absolute general immunity and defence of his own people from this disease of the plague.

Now, the citizens of London are put to a stop in the carrier (career) of their trade; they begin to fear whom they conversed withal, and deal withal, lest they should have come out of infected places. Roses and other sweet flowers wither in the garden, are disregarded in the markets,

and people dare not offer them to their noses, lest with their sweet savour, that which is infectious should be attracted; rue and worm-wood are taken into the hand; myrrh and zedoary into the mouth; and without some antidote few stir abroad in the morning. Now many houses are shut up where the plague comes, and the inhabitants shut in, lest coming abroad, they should spread infection.—It was very dismal to behold the red crosses, and read, in great letters, "Lord have mercy upon us," on the doors, and watchmen standing before them with halberds and such a solitude about those places, and people passing by them so gingerly and with such fearful looks, as if they had been lined with enemies in ambush, that waited to destroy them.

Now rich gentlemen provide themselves to depart; if they have not country houses they seek lodgings abroad for themselves and families; and the poorer tradesmen, that they may imitate the rich in their fears, stretch themselves to take a country journey, tho' they have scarce wherewithal to bring them back again. The ministers, also, many of them take occasion to go to their country places for the summer time, leaving the greatest part of their flock without food or physic in the time of their greatest need.

In July the plague increaseth and prevailth exceedingly; the number 470, which died in one week, ariseth to 725 the next week, to 1089 the next, to 1843 the next, to 2010 the next. Now the plague compasseth the walls of the city like a flood, and poureth in upon it. Now most parishes are infected, both without and within; yea, there are not so many houses shut up by the plague as by the owners forsaking of them for fear of it; and though the inhabitants be so exceedingly decreased by the departure of so many thousands, yet the number of dying persons doth increase fearfully. Now the counties keep guards, lest the infected persons should, from the city, bring the disease unto them. Most of the rich are now gone, and the middle sort will not stay behind, but the poor are forced, through poverty, to stay and abide the storm.

In August how dreadful is the increase.—From 2010 the number amounts to 2817 in one week, and thence to 3830 the next; thence to 4237 the next; then to 6152 the next, and all those of the plague, besides other diseases.

Now the cloud is very black, and the storm comes down upon us very sharp.—Now death rides triumphantly on his pale horse through our streets and breaks into every house almost, where any inhabitants are to be found. Now people fall as thick as the leaves from the trees in autumn, when they are shaken by a mighty wind. Now there is a dismal solitude in the London streets; every day looks with the face of a sabbath day, observed with greater solemnity than it used to be in the city. Now shops are shut up, people rare, and very few that walk about, inasmuch that the grass begins to spring up in some places, and a deep silence in almost every place, especially within the walls; no rattling coaches, no prancing horses, no calling in customers or offering wares; no London cries sounding in the ears; if any voice be heard, it is the groans of dying persons breathing forth their last, and the funeral knells of them that are ready to be carried to their graves. Now shutting up of visited houses (there being so many) is at an end, and most of the well are mingled among the sick, which otherwise would have got no help.

Now we could hardly go forth but we should meet many coffins, and see many with sores and limping in the streets—Among other sad spectacles, methought two were very afflicting; one of a woman coming alone, and weeping, by the door where I lived (which was the midst of the infection) with a little coffin under her arm, carrying it to the new church-yard; I did judge that it was the mother of the child, and that all the family besides was dead, and she was forced to coffin up and bury, with her own hands, this her last dead child. Another was of a man at the corner of the Artillery wall that, as I judge, through the dizziness of his head with the disease which seized upon him, had

dashed his face against the wall, and when I came by he lay hanging with his bloody face over the rails, and bleeding upon the ground; and as I came back he was removed under a tree in Moorfields, and lay upon his back. I went and spoke him; he could make me no answer, but rattled in the throat, and, as I was informed, within half an hour died in that place.

Now the plague had broken in much among my acquaintance, and of about sixteen or more whose faces I used to see every day in our houses, within a little I could find but four or six of them alive; scarcely a day passed over my head; for, I think, a month or more together, but I should hear of the death of some one or more that I knew, the first day, that they were smitten; the next day, some hopes of recovery; and the third day, that they were dead.

In September, when we hoped for a decrease, because of the season, because of the number gone, and the number already dead; yet it was not come to its height; but from 6102, which died by the plague in the last week of August, the number is mounted to 6938 the first week of September; and when we conceived some little hopes in the next week's abatement to 6544, our hopes were quite dashed again, when, the next week, it did rise to 7165, which was the highest bill, and a dreadful bill it was! And of the 130 parishes in and about the city, there were but four parishes which were not infected, and in those few people remaining that were not gone into the country.

From 7165, which died of the plague in one week, there is a decrease to 5588 the next, which was the latter end of September; the next week a farther decrease to 4929, the next to 4327, the next to 2665, the next week to 1031, then there was an increase the first week in November to 1414, but it fell the week after to 1050, and the week after to 333, and so lessened more and more to the end of the year, when we had a bill of 97,306, which died of all diseases, which was an increase of 79,000 over what it was the year before; and the number of them which died by the plague was reckoned to be 68,396 this year, when there were but six which the bill speaks of who died the year before.

LOVE TOKENS.

Mr. Pratt, in his Gleanings through Holland, gives a description of some curious tokens that were intended to be presented by a Dutch maiden, (who had arrived at that age, when many persons are particularly cautious of displaying their knowledge of chronology,) to her lover, on whom she was about to bestow her hand. N. Whig.

Our Dutch virgin however, in her own adornment, did not forget to accommodate her intended bridegroom, whose taste, she assured us, she had consulted no less than her own (a lucky familiarity, you will say) in the choice of her decorations. But to demonstrate in a more particular manner her loving kindness towards him, she now showed her fellow passengers a curious tobacco pipe of the finest porcelain, on which was painted in glaring colours a dowdy Venus, and a squabby pair of Cupids, the one taking snuff and the others sending their whiffs at one another. Of this instrument, the stopper was silver, and the chain to which it was attached, of the same metal; and, that the gift might be complete, our ancient maiden had bought a china spitting-bason, on which also were depicted certain emblems of her delicate passion. How few of our English maidens would have thus administered to the accomplishments of their lovers! A tobacco-pipe and spitting box as a nuptial gift! Profit, yet votaries of the belle passion, by the example."

EXTRACT.

Archbishop Tillotson says "who ever is want to speak evil of others, gives a bad character to himself, even to those who he desires to please; who, if they be wise enough, will conclude that he speaks of them to others, as he does of others, to them; and were it not for that fond partiality which men have to themselves, no man could be so blind as not to see this."

From the Village of...
At the late commencement of Union College, Schenectady, New York, besides degrees conferred on several gentlemen, whom we have the pleasure to know, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Edward Sparks, professor of languages in St. John's College, Annapolis, (Md.) (formerly of Chester County, Pennsylvania.) And the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Honorable John B. Morgan, of Philadelphia.

CROPS IN TUSCANY
Extract of a letter from L'Ancora, dated last of July, 1822.

The crop of wheat in Tuscany and Italy, in general, as well as in the south of France, appears to be very scanty, both in quantity and weight, on account of excessive heat and drought. The first crop of Indian corn is nearly lost, and the drought does not allow us to promise much from the second. This article (corn) is not to be supplied by wheat for some uses, and it has occasionally been dearer than wheat itself.

MEXICO.
A passenger in the L'Azim, arrived at Charleston from La Vera Cruz, informs that all was quiet in Mexico. The people appeared satisfied with the Government of Iturbide, and he seemed to be firmly fixed upon the throne. The only spot in Mexico held by the Royalists was the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. There is a divided opinion between the Imperialists and some stubborn Republicans who have left the court, and who may yet give some trouble to the new fledgling dynasty.

From the Louisiana Herald.
The following letter from the Mayor of New Orleans addressed to the Parish Judge of this Parish was handed us for publication. It appears that the blacks in St. Martinville and vicinity are making off in great numbers to the Spanish Provinces. We advise our citizens to be on the look out.

Mayorality of New Orleans, July 18th, 1822.

Sir—The nature of the information communicated to you by the herein inclosed extract is in my opinion a sufficient apology for my intrusion. The public safety is of so high a consideration, that any other may yield to it.

I know that to advise you of the danger of full guaranty that all the means of watchfulness, of prudence and of vigor, will be provided for in the whole extent of your jurisdiction. It is my private conviction, and that of the city council, whose resolutions I obey in addressing to you the enclosed letter, that your most obedient servant, J. Ruffinac, Mayor.

EXTRACT.
St. Martinville, 9th July, 1822.

The good people in this place are all on the alert. The freedmen are equally gratified by the blacks by the new Constitution, have set the slaves in this neighbourhood on the wing for the revolt. A gang of fourteen, (six of whom were arrested) were met in the Grand Prairie between the elements and Carriass. We have just learned that seventy-five started last night from the Vermilion; night before last 4 were arrested in this place as they were absconding with their master's horses. It is said that a mulatto son of Mr. Neuville Declou, leads those who have not yet been taken. A mulatto belonging to Mr. Agave de la Houssaye, had stolen his master's horse, saddle, and gun and was making off when he was arrested. The rascal asked if by the common law they had a right to do so. He was formerly a servant of Judge Porters, and thought that he picked up law enough while dusting his master's law books to shield him from harm in case of arrest. And her fellow belonging to Dr. Alphen, called on Mr. Robin to borrow his horse. Robin lent him his horse and away the fellow went full speed, but fortunately the horse fell and he was arrested. This fellow had said that the plot had been discovered and that it was known that he was at the bottom of it, and but for the falling of his horse would have made his escape.

A true copy, DAVEZAC, Sec.

Charleston Sept. 20

INSURRECTION.
A letter from Beaufort dated 16th inst. states that on the night previous, 10 negroes, belonging to as many of the most respectable families in that place, had been apprehended as concerned in attempting to free an insurrection of the blacks in this State. When the letter was written, the Town Council were in secret session on their examination. The mail from Beaufort due here and Sunday, will probably furnish us with more particulars. We trust it is only a branch of the same plot detected here (which by some has been considered nothing) and not the sowing of new seeds of mischief, which must and shall be exterminated.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION
Of Lower Canada in 1820, was 335,000, that of the city of Quebec 14,000, and that of Montreal 12,000; as the ratio of increase for several years past has been found to be one twentieth per annum, there are therefore at present to be considered as amounting to near 400,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 400,000, so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be fairly stated at 400,000 souls.—Quebec paper.

LARGE APPLES.
In the course of the last week, we had occasion to notice some remarkable Apples raised on the orchard of Mr. Joshua Lip pincott, of New Jersey. We have since seen some of greater size, and of excellent quality, the production of an orchard belonging to Mr. Guier, on the Ridge Road. On an average most of these apples weigh 22 ounces, and many of them measure in circumference 17 inches! They are of the Pippin order; and are named in some of the Long Island books, the "Gloria Mundi," which we presume may be literally translated into the Boast of the World.

Phil. Gaz.

SICKNESS IN OHIO.
The Columbus Gazette informs us that a very serious state of sickness exists in that vicinity. The disease is said to be bilious fever.

SETTLERS.
The arrivals in Quebec this summer, up to the 9th Sept. were 474, which brought the total number of settlers to 1,155.

THE GREEKS.
Accounts received at Gibraltar from Greece, confirm the intelligence of the capture of Napoli de Romania, the strongest fortress not only of the Morea, but of European Turkey. Coras and Modon were negotiating to surrender, and the entire Peninsula was soon expected to be freed of barbarians. In Thessaly, victory had also accompanied the standard of the Greeks, who had made themselves masters of Baidrusuk. Hassan Pacha, who commanded in this quarter, had lost 5000 men, and had been compelled to retreat. Three Turkish Beys and three hundred Spahis were among the prisoners.

A Turkish and English fleet, consisting of forty six vessels, commanded by Ali Bey, approached the Isle of Crete on the 8th of June, where they surprised eight Greek vessels, but captured only two. The Turks then landed 4000 men, of which 800 were cavalry; but the English vessels, six in number, and on whom it appears the Muselmans had relied for support, struck their flag, and would take no part in the bloody work meditated by the followers of the prophet. After consulting for a week on what was to be done in consequence of this defection, the Turks attempted to climb the mountains to get in front of the Greeks; but the latter descended to meet their assailants, whom they attacked with the greatest bravery, and ultimately compelled them to seek safety on board their fleet, which shortly after sailed from the coast. Every arrival now brings us fresh accounts of the successes of the Greeks, and of the disasters of their implacable and ferocious enemies.

[N. Y. Spectator.

As soon as the milk is taken from the cow, let it be placed on a steady wood fire, free as possible from smoke, and scalded for 30 minutes—particular care must be taken not to let it boil. It must then be placed in a cool situation, and on the following day a thick rich cream will appear on the surface of the milk, (which is excellent also for dessert purposes.) This may be taken off and made into butter in the common way. This method is practised in England; and it is said, a greater quantity of butter, and a better quality, can be made by this, than by the common mode.

RECIPE FOR CURING BUTTER.
Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part salt petre; put them up together so as to blend the whole completely: take one ounce of this composition for every 16 ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

LARGE GEES.
A respectable gentleman of this city, having noticed the account of a large breed of Geese that have been introduced into Rhode Island, has sent us the following memorandum of a flock in his own possession.

"In August, 1821, I imported two pair of German geese, which we gred in October following, 21, 23, 24, and 25 1-2 lbs. One pair was sent to Rhode Island.—The goose which I retained began to lay in January, and sat upon 16 eggs, from which 10 young ones were produced in March.

"Though only four months old, they are now larger than the common geese of this country."

Mer. Adv.

POSTSCRIPT.
In Philadelphia last week there were 100 deaths.

According to the report of the Board of Health, the number of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the week ending on the 30th ult. was 90. Ten of this number died in the country.

Mobile, Sept. 5.

We learn from Pensacola, that 15 persons were buried in one morning who had died of the yellow fever. Dr. Bronaugh, president of the legislative council, was severely infected. The governor, and all the principal inhabitants, are said to have left the city.

New York, Sept. 29.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
Sunday, Sept. 29.

No new case of yellow fever was reported to the Board this day.

FROM PORTO RICO.
U. S. Ship Cyane, Harbour of St. John's, Porto Rico, Aug. 31, 1822.

"The Cyane arrived after a safe and pleasant voyage (all well), of 24 days from Hampton Roads, at Porto Rico, where it seems our arrival was as well timed as it was ever possible for any vessel to be in any port. The very day previous to our arrival, intelligence had reached Porto Rico of the capture of one of their favourite privateers, the Panchita, by the Grampus, capt. Gregory; some wounded men also were brought to the island, who suffered in the action. The circumstance of the capture of their vessel, and the appearance of their mutilated countrymen, had so aggravating an effect on the feelings of the populace, or lower order of people, that they rose almost en masse, and threatened vengeance on all Americans in the island, in retaliation. Three American vessels at the time were lying in port, and there were several Americans settled on shore as commercial agents. Our countrymen were much alarmed, as well as in real danger; two were assailed by ruffians, but fortunately escaped unhurt, by prudently retreating. The Englishmen in the place were also in no less danger than the Americans, for they were abused and threatened likewise.

Our appearance during this popular commotion seemed to still it. Capt. Spence immediately had communication with the military and civil Governors of the place, both of whom appear to be dignified, polished, and courteous officers. What were the official communications I do not know; but judging from the result, and circumstances attending the negotiation, there must have been much courtesy and good understanding in the correspondence between our Captain and the Governors, civil and military, of the Island." A temperate, though firm policy appears always the wisest, which I should judge from the negotiation above mentioned. A few days seemed sufficient to place us on the most amicable footing; and the proud Spaniards appear now to strain points of courtesy with us, as they are made to understand our feelings towards them. We have shown them temperately,

and by the strongest and most undeniable evidence, that they have wronged us; that their privateers, without authority, have captured our merchant vessels, and maltreated our countrymen, and have had the temerity to insist and live on our government vessels, the consequences of which, as it always will be their, immediate capture. The justice of our expostulations, as well as determination, therefore, they cannot dissent from—we can prove the one, and enforce the other. The good understanding between Capt. Spence and the Spanish Governors, (who now show us every civility,) has paved the way to an apparent, and I believe real, reconciliation of the populace to us again; we walk the streets now daily, and meet every civility from the populace we desire; the military particularly are more civil to us than I have ever known them to be in any other Spanish port, of which I have been in several.—Yesterday Mr. Simmons, an American gentleman settled in Porto Rico, invited Capt. Spence and his officers to an entertainment at his house, where both the civil and military Governors of the Island met Capt. S. as a mark of respect—which, the Spaniards say, was the greatest condescension ever shown to an American officer who has visited the island. We were present at the entertainment, and were much pleased with the dignified and courteous deportment of the respective Governors, which I have before remarked. Toasts of patriotic kind, complimentary to our respective governments and rulers, were drunk on the occasion.

BALTIMORE
PRICES CURRENT.
(Corrected Weekly, from the American Farmer.)

Corn is down again to 64 cents—Red Wheat, from \$1.20 to \$1.30—White Wheat fit for family flour, as sold for \$1.43—Ohio tobacco has sold for \$12.50.—The agent through whom the prices of country produce are collected, being indisposed, we are compelled to omit other articles. Mr. Murdoch, of London, well known in Maryland, writes of Tobacco, that it is plenty every where, and in demand no where."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1822	OCTOBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
3	Thursday	6	13	5	47			
4	Friday	6	15	5	45			
5	Saturday	6	16	5	44			
6	Sunday	6	17	5	43			
7	Monday	6	19	5	41			
8	Tuesday	6	20	5	40			
9	Wednesday	6	21	5	39			

OBITUARY.
COMMUNICATED.
The insupportable pestilence which has for some time past pervaded almost every section of our State, has in its progress proved unusually fatal. With deep regret we add to the number of its victims, the name of Miss SALLY MANN, formerly of this city, who died on the 19th ult. in Charles county, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. Charles Mann. To those who were acquainted with the deceased, the memory of her virtues, will be her best eulogium—let them endeavour to imitate them, and she will not have lived, nor died in vain. She was an exemplary Christian, and having early learned to rely upon the merits of her Saviour, she has gone to rest, clothed in the robes of his righteousness to form one of the blessed number, who enjoy the reward of a well spent life.

DIED, in this city, on Friday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM WARFIELD, in the 40th year of his age.

At his residence in the county, on Sunday last, Mr. ROBERT THOMAS. He has left a numerous family to lament their loss.

At Portland Manor, on Monday morning, Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD. He was a worthy man.

In this city, on Tuesday, much regretted, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, merchant.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, Master Commandant JOHN H. ELTON, of the U. S. navy, a native of New Jersey, aged 37.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle, —

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some

LIKELY NEGROES.
Terms of Sale.—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed; bond with security being given; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Philomen D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel county, called "Additional Delancey" and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct. 3.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester-street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William F. Redding, and Samuel and William Meeter. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct. 3.

New & Cheap Goods.
GEORGE M'NEIL—TAILOR.
(One door below the Post-Office.)
Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods;
Among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a variety of Vestings, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3. 6w.

FARM FOR SALE.
In pursuance of powers vested in the subscribers, under the will of the late Horatio C. M'Eldey, they will sell that valuable tract of Land belonging to the heirs of Horatio C. M'Eldey, esq. deceased, and generally known by the name of
GLASVAR—
This land binds on the head of the Wicomico river, in Charles county, Md. and is among the most desirable farms in the county.—It contains upwards of 700 acres, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco.

The improvements are a large dwelling house, containing eight rooms and an addition of two more as family rooms. Stables and Carriage House lately built, a Quarter, three large new Barns, with farm stables, corn house, granary, &c. In fine, the whole of the buildings are in a complete state of repair, and sufficient for all the purposes requisite for planting or farming.—This land is well watered in each field; several springs of excellent water, and a good well and ices house convenient to the dwelling. The garden is a good one, with a variety of good fruit—there is about a sufficient quantity of marsh for grazing.

Also, another tract, about two miles distant, containing upwards of 300 acres, principally in wood.—This property will be sold separate or not, to suit purchasers, & terms made known by application to

HUGH M'ELDERRY, of Baltimore, or
MR. GEORGE FORBES, near Benedict, Charles county.

October 3 3m.

NOTICE.
Was taken up by the subscriber on Sandy Point, the 28th ult.

A CANOE,
20 feet long. She is somewhat split, but has been mended. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY MAYER.

Oct. 3, 1822. 3w.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 16th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of a tract or parcel of

LAND
called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," containing about 205 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and now in the possession of Charles Watson. Also several Negro Slaves. Terms of sale.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Sept. 26. 1s.

NOTICE.
The subscriber has obtained letters testamentary to administer the personal estate of John Johns, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them, legally vouched, to the subscriber, or in his absence to Joseph G. Harrison, and those indebted to make payment to

2 Kensey Johns, Ex'r.

Sept. 26 3w.

The Commissioners of
Tax
Of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th day of October next.

By order,
W. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 19.

Notice is hereby Given,
That an election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county on Monday the 7th day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member to congress, and four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Wm. O'Hara, Sheriff.

Sept. 19.

Sheriff's Sale.
Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election on October 1824.

Sept. 12. 3m.

St. John's College.
DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—to be illustrated by experiments.

The Philosophical Apparatus was made by the first artists in London, and procured by the Board of Governors and Visitors at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. An excellent Chemical Apparatus has also been lately purchased.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the College edifice on the second Friday in December next.

Such a course of instruction has long been a desideratum in this city, and it is highly appreciated and patronized, most prove of incalculable utility to our youth of both sexes, and promote the best interests and rising reputation of St. John's.

N. B. The terms, hours of attendance, &c. shall be made known in a future advertisement.

Sept. 26. 1s.

RUNAWAY.
Was committed on the 16th September inst. to the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a negro boy by the name of ISRAEL, who says he belonged to Mr. John Yates of Charles county, and was sold a few days ago to a Mr. John B. Thompson of Nanjemoy on Potomac River, from whom he ran away a few days afterwards. He appears to be about 16 years of age, five feet high, has a scar under his right eye, he is now when committed a brown woolen jacket, old linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat nearly new. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

William O'Hara, Shff. of A. A. County.

Sept. 22

New & Cheap Goods.
N. J. Watkins,
MERCANTILE TAILOR,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
Among which are
Shephard's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety,

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and suitable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, Annapolis, September 18, 1822.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the 30th inst. and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

Sept. 26.

Planters' Bank of Prince-Georges county.

September 19, 1822.

The Board of Directors of this Institution having this day declared a dividend, for the half year, ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or before Thursday next, the 26th inst.

By order,
Touman Tyler, Cashr.

Sept. 26. 3w.

To rent,
A MIDDLE SIZE FARM,
ALSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS.
The tenements have comfortable dwellings, and a few acres of good cleared land are directly to the waters edge. The privilege of clearing of land, if desired, would be allowed.—The farm contains about two hundred thousand corn hills, divided into three fields, under good fencing. A large quantity of wood pasture is also enclosed; the buildings are common but comfortable, a good log tobacco-house 44 by 22. The soil is remarkably kind for light land, and is suited to the growth of corn small grain and tobacco, and particularly so to most kinds of marketing. To an industrious tenant the rent would be made accommodating. Application may be made to Doct. H. W. Waters, near the Green Tree Pump, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

The highest wages will be given to a man that can come well recommended as an Overseer, and who understands the management of tobacco.

J. W. 8s.

Sept. 26.

From the Village of...
At the late commencement of Union College, Schenectady, New York, besides degrees conferred on several gentlemen, whom we have the pleasure to know, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Edward Sparks, professor of languages in St. John's College, Annapolis, (Md.) (formerly of Chester County, Pennsylvania.) And the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Honorable John B. Morgan, of Philadelphia.

CROPS IN TUSCANY
Extract of a letter from L'Ancora, dated last of July, 1822.

The crop of wheat in Tuscany and Italy, in general, as well as in the south of France, appears to be very scanty, both in quantity and weight, on account of excessive heat and drought. The first crop of Indian corn is nearly lost, and the drought does not allow us to promise much from the second. This article (corn) is not to be supplied by wheat for some uses, and it has occasionally been dearer than wheat itself.

MEXICO.
A passenger in the L'Azim, arrived at Charleston from La Vera Cruz, informs that all was quiet in Mexico. The people appeared satisfied with the Government of Iturbide, and he seemed to be firmly fixed upon the throne. The only spot in Mexico held by the Royalists was the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. There is a divided opinion between the Imperialists and some stubborn Republicans who have left the court, and who may yet give some trouble to the new fledgling dynasty.

From the Louisiana Herald.
The following letter from the Mayor of New Orleans addressed to the Parish Judge of this Parish was handed us for publication. It appears that the blacks in St. Martinville and vicinity are making off in great numbers to the Spanish Provinces. We advise our citizens to be on the look out.

Mayorality of New Orleans, July 18th, 1822.

Sir—The nature of the information communicated to you by the herein inclosed extract is in my opinion a sufficient apology for my intrusion. The public safety is of so high a consideration, that any other may yield to it.

I know that to advise you of the danger of full guaranty that all the means of watchfulness, of prudence and of vigor, will be provided for in the whole extent of your jurisdiction. It is my private conviction, and that of the city council, whose resolutions I obey in addressing to you the enclosed letter, that your most obedient servant, J. Ruffinac, Mayor.

EXTRACT.
St. Martinville, 9th July, 1822.

The good people in this place are all on the alert. The freedmen are equally gratified by the blacks by the new Constitution, have set the slaves in this neighbourhood on the wing for the revolt. A gang of fourteen, (six of whom were arrested) were met in the Grand Prairie between the elements and Carriass. We have just learned that seventy-five started last night from the Vermilion; night before last 4 were arrested in this place as they were absconding with their master's horses. It is said that a mulatto son of Mr. Neuville Declou, leads those who have not yet been taken. A mulatto belonging to Mr. Agave de la Houssaye, had stolen his master's horse, saddle, and gun and was making off when he was arrested. The rascal asked if by the common law they had a right to do so. He was formerly a servant of Judge Porters, and thought that he picked up law enough while dusting his master's law books to shield him from harm in case of arrest. And her fellow belonging to Dr. Alphen, called on Mr. Robin to borrow his horse. Robin lent him his horse and away the fellow went full speed, but fortunately the horse fell and he was arrested. This fellow had said that the plot had been discovered and that it was known that he was at the bottom of it, and but for the falling of his horse would have made his escape.

A true copy, DAVEZAC, Sec.

Charleston Sept. 20

INSURRECTION.
A letter from Beaufort dated 16th inst. states that on the night previous, 10 negroes, belonging to as many of the most respectable families in that place, had been apprehended as concerned in attempting to free an insurrection of the blacks in this State. When the letter was written, the Town Council were in secret session on their examination. The mail from Beaufort due here and Sunday, will probably furnish us with more particulars. We trust it is only a branch of the same plot detected here (which by some has been considered nothing) and not the sowing of new seeds of mischief, which must and shall be exterminated.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION
Of Lower Canada in 1820, was 335,000, that of the city of Quebec 14,000, and that of Montreal 12,000; as the ratio of increase for several years past has been found to be one twentieth per annum, there are therefore at present to be considered as amounting to near 400,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 400,000, so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be fairly stated at 400,000 souls.—Quebec paper.

LARGE APPLES.
In the course of the last week, we had occasion to notice some remarkable Apples raised on the orchard of Mr. Joshua Lip pincott, of New Jersey. We have since seen some of greater size, and of excellent quality, the production of an orchard belonging to Mr. Guier, on the Ridge Road. On an average most of these apples weigh 22 ounces, and many of them measure in circumference 17 inches! They are of the Pippin order; and are named in some of the Long Island books, the "Gloria Mundi," which we presume may be literally translated into the Boast of the World.

Phil. Gaz.

SICKNESS IN OHIO.
The Columbus Gazette informs us that a very serious state of sickness exists in that vicinity. The disease is said to be bilious fever.

SETTLERS.
The arrivals in Quebec this summer, up to the 9th Sept. were 474, which brought the total number of settlers to 1,155.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1832.

No. 41.]

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1832	October	Nov	Dec
10 Thursday	6 29	5 38	
11 Friday	6 24	5 36	
12 Saturday	6 25	5 35	
13 Sunday	6 26	5 34	
14 Monday	6 28	5 33	
15 Tuesday	6 29	5 31	
16 Wednesday	6 30	5 30	

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Connecticut Mirror.

TO THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

The only surviving General of the Revolution.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,

To roll a gallant wreath for thee;

And every mountain height, where aught

Of Liberty can yet be found,

Shall be our blooming harvest ground.

Let us in garlands hang upon

Thy temples and thy Marathon—

On Bannockburn the thistle grows—

On Runnymede the wild rose blows—

On the banks of Boyne, its leaves

Green Erin's shamrock wildly weaves:

In France, in sunny France, we'll get

The Fleur de lys and mignonne

From every consecrated spot,

Where lies a martyr'd Huguenot,

And call even here from many a field,

And many a rocky height,

That our vales and mountains yield,

Where men have met to fight

For Law, and Liberty, and life,

And in Freedom's holy strife,

On Atlantic's seas—below

The waves of Eric and Champlain,

Thy grass and the corals grow,

And in thy trophies round the slain,

And we can add, to form thy crown,

Branches worthy thy renown.

Let may thy chapel flourish bright,

As borrow from the Heavens, its light

With a cloud that circles round

A star, when other stars have set—

With glory shall thy brow be bound,

With glory shall thy head be crown'd,

With glory—starlike, circled yet

By earth, and air, and sky, and sea,

Shall yield a glorious wreath to thee.

From the Charleston Courier.

By J. G. PERCIVAL.

Two flowers were budding on one stem,

Imbued with fragrance, fresh with dew,

And bent with many a trickling gem,

That trembled as the west wind blew,

And softly stole their crimson through

That veil of crystal purity,

And as the thrush around them flew,

He clearly piped his melody.

Two fledglings in a sing dove's nest,

With tender bill, and feeble wing,

Brooding on their downy breast,

And they had just begun to sing,

And as they saw their mother bring,

With tireless love, the food she bore,

They made the woods around them ring,

The infant note they had carol'd o'er.

Now, along the ocean sail

Two barks, that flew before the wind;

The canvas, swelling to the gale,

They left a foaming wake behind,

And low the bellying sheet inclin'd;

As freshly blew the sweeping blast,

But still the pilot kept in mind,

There was a peaceful port at last.

Now along the cloudless sky,

Two stars adorn the brow of night;

They shone serenely on my eye,

With pure and unoffending light;

The beam was mellowed than bright,

Like gems that twinkle in their mine;

With soft and tranquil light the night,

And seem'd a spark of love divine.

I saw two sisters—they were one

In beauty, sweetness, age and soul;

Their bosom was the stainless throne,

Their virtue held supreme control,

Their hearts were pointed to the pole,

By God to erring mortals given,

The bright, the pure, the happy goal,

That waits the fair and good in heaven.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

THY WILL BE DONE.

When sorrow casts its shade around,

And pleasure seems our course to shun;

When nought but grief and care is found,

How sweet to say, "Thy will be done."

When sickness lends its pallid hue,

And every dream of bliss has flown;

When quickly from the fading view

Recede the joys that once were known:

The soul resign'd will still rejoice,

Though life's last hour is nearly run;

With humble faith and trembling voice,

It whispers soft, "Thy will be done."

When call'd to mourn the early doom

Of one affection held most dear;

While o'er the closing silent tomb,

The bleeding heart distils the tear:

Though love its tribute sad will pay,

And early streams of sorrow shun;

Still will the humbled soul will say,

In lowly dust, "Thy will be done."

What'er, O Lord, thou hast design'd

To bring my soul to thee in trust,

If mercies or afflictions, kind,

For all thy dealings, Lord are just,

Take all—but grant in goodness free,

That love which ne'er thy stroke would

Shun;

Support this heart, and strengthen me

To say, in faith, "Thy will be done."

PROVERB.

There is no better looking glass than an

old true friend.

From the Brief Remarks OF THE VAST IMPORTANCE OF MANNER IN GIVING COUNSEL AND REPROOF.

To exasperate is not the way to convince: nor does asperity of language or manner, necessarily belong to the duty of plain dealing. So far otherwise, a scolding preacher, or a snarling reprover betrays a like a gross ignorance of the philosophy of the human mind, and the absence of christian meekness; and however great be his endeavours to do good, the provokingness of his manner will defeat the benevolence of his intentions.

The following remarks are from the pen of a man as distinguished for christian piety, as for superior genius—the immortal Cowper:—"No man" (says the evangelical poet) "was ever scolded out of his sins, the heart corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl under that operation, but if you touch him roughly he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skillfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes destitute of all grace, that he may shine more in his own eyes by comparison."

Nor is either scolding or ridicule the proper way to cure men of their religious prejudices for by inflaming their anger, it renders their prejudices the more stubborn and inveterate. It is no matter how absurd, or even how monstrous, their errors and prejudices be; if you offend them by the grossness of your manner, there is little hopes of your convicting them afterwards by the cogency of your reasoning.

The Baptist missionaries in India at the first insulted, as we are told, the superstition which they attacked, and ridiculed and reviled the Bramins in the streets, and at their festivals when the passions of the blinded and besotted populace were most likely to be inflamed. But experience taught those pious & apostolical men this was not the right way to make converts; for this reason in 1805, they make a declaration of the great principles upon which they thought it their duty to act. "It is necessary," say they, "in our intercourse with the Hindoos, that, as far as we are able, we abstain from those things which would increase their prejudices against the gospel. Those parts of English manners which are most offensive to them should be kept out of sight; nor is it advisable at once to attack their prejudices by exhibiting with acrimony the sins of their foes, neither should we do violence to their images, nor interrupt their worship."

Now if this forbearance from every thing provoking, whether in language or in manner, was expedient in dealing with the errors of the grossly idolatrous Pagans, it is assuredly not less expedient for fellow-christians, in their treatment of the real or supposed religious errors of one another. Bitter revellings and contumelious denunciations always provoke, but never convince. If they are used instead of argument, they betray a conscious weakness, for it is much easier to revile and denounce than to argue. And furthermore, we are quite as apt to be furiously in the right; or even if we know ourselves to be right as to matter, we put ourselves in the wrong as to manner, if we make use of foul weapons, rather than those which the armory of reason supplies.

Manner is to be carefully studied by every one, whether in a public or private station, who undertakes to reclaim the vicious, or convince the erring; for what would be beneficial if done in one manner, would be worse than labour lost if done in another. A haughty supercilious manner never wins, seldom convinces, and always disgusts; whereas that which indicates meekness and unmingled benevolence and compassion, rarely fails of some salutary impression; especially if suavity of manner be accompanied with force of reasoning, and a due re-

gard be had to time, place, and circumstances.

No very long while ago, Mr. —, an American clergyman, an distinguished, for pious zeal, an for eminent parts, was passing a river in the ferry boat, along with company of some distinction, among them was a military officer, who repeatedly made use of profane language. Mr. — continued silent till they had landed, when asking him aside, he expostulated with him in such a moving manner, that the officer expressed his thanks, and his deep sorrow for his offences but added, "Sir, if you had reproved me before the company, I should have drawn my sword upon you."

There are some who glory in it that by their plain dealing they wound the pride of those they deal with. Peradventure with greater pride they do it. Often we are so little aware of the obliquities of our own hearts, that we may be feeding and nourishing pride within ourselves, whilst we are zealously aiming our blows at the pride of others.

DONALD M'LEOD.

It was in the memorable year of 1745, that Donald M'Leod, a native of that interesting division of Scotland, denominated the Highlands, enlisted under the banners of the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, with a full determination of sharing his fortunes. Of his genealogy, Donald could not boast much, nor did the times admit of the advantages of liberal education being placed within his reach; he however had the gratification to know that his ancestors were in the confidence of their Chiefs, and that their history was unsullied by any acts of knavery, or a single breach of fidelity.—This alone he imagined sufficiently exalted his pedigree, and that, to improve on their virtues, would be the best education a man in his humble sphere could possess. With such impressions and self competency, did Donald M'Leod on the 14th May disclose his intentions to his wife and family, by trimming his national garb and whetting the trusty claymore of his ancestors, which exclaimed he, was never unsheathed, save in the cause of liberty and honour. The following day was appointed for the march, and Donald took an affectionate leave of his loving wife and children, and joined the rest of his clan, they with a steady pace to the martial music of the bagpipe sped their way—receiving the fervent benediction and good wishes of those whom age had deprived of the capacity, but not of the inclination of following them. By a few days forced marches, they came up with the rear of the Pretender's army, which was by this time accumulating in numbers.—Donald's impatience to feast his eyes with a sight of the Prince, urged him forward to the advanced division, where he had the gratification to find his object surrounded by the numerous chiefs, who had espoused his cause at the inevitable risk of person and property.

After partaking of the variegated fortunes of this ill fated campaign, (the circumstances of which, although interesting, are too various to be enumerated,) we trace this trusty vassal to the decisive battle of Culloden, which terminated the career of Prince Charles, and stifled the prospects of his adherents, in this scene of carnage and unprecedented cruelty. Donald had no sooner implored a blessing on their cause—in the solicitous words, of "O Lord, be thou wif us, and if thou dinna be wif us, be na against us, but leave it at wein ourselves and the red coats," than he took a most active part in this unequal contest of two to six, and distinguished himself by many acts of valor and presence of mind, and often did his watchful and faithful arm ward off the blow which was aimed at his leader. After frequent reinforcements had rendered the red coats too formidable to contend with, the pretender was under the painful necessity of seeking safety in flight, and a somewhat regular retreat was effected; the clans now dispersed in every direction to avoid the cruelty of the tyrant's steel, as no quarter would be given to male or female. These misfortunes only knit the affections of the Highlanders more and more to Charles, and his desti-

ny and heavier on them than their own; several of them earnestly desired to follow him and share whatever fate would be his; but it was deemed necessary for his safety to have as few as possible about his person; faithful Donald was however appointed guide and confident, and spared no trouble to meliorate his sufferings. The number of spies dispersed in every direction, and eager as blood-hounds to grasp their prey, had now become too numerous for the Pretender's attempting to follow any frequented track; and the unfortunate fugitives had no remaining resource than to select the most rugged path, of a naturally rugged country, to devote the night to the march and the day to a temporary relaxation of their nocturnal toils. Donald however, never failed to cheer his companions, even when their prospects were most gloomy. By this time they had considerably distanced the enemy, and after disguising the Prince in a shepherd's dress with the crook over his shoulder; they thought themselves pretty much out of danger; but no sooner did they arrive at the sea side than Donald was apprised of an English squadron being on the coast searching every house and creek for the Pretender, and at the same time offering the immense sum of 30,000l. for his head, dead or alive. This intelligence gave Donald much concern, but did not in the least daunt him. He was resolved that death alone should sever him from his charge, and considered the trust put in him sufficient need for whatever difficulties he might encounter. They had already approached those parts of the country with which Donald was most familiar, and although this was pleasant, it did not much alleviate the disadvantages they were exposed to; they travelled from hut to hut, and from castle to castle at the latter, their safety for a few hours could only be risked, the rank of their proprietors rendering them doubly suspicious.

Donald at last, to put an end to their precarious wanderings, proposed that the Prince should accompany him to his own habitation, whose appearance, added he, could not excite the suspicion of any one. This was accordingly agreed to, and executed with the strictest privacy. The third day, however, had not dawned on their repose, when it was announced by some fishermen that the English squadron was standing in for the harbour. Donald was in a moment out of bed, and had the mortification to behold five ships coming to anchor immediately in front of his house; at the same time exclaiming that nothing short of direct information could direct them to such a place, he immediately flew to the Pretender's bedside, informing him of the whole circumstance, and begging him, if he regarded his life, to betake himself to the hills, and that he would wait on the English. This was no sooner put into execution than several boats landed, loaded with men and officers. The Commodore himself approached and enquired of Donald (who stood expecting a civil salutation) in a haughty tone, if he or his companions had heard any thing of the Pretender. "Ha, then, you are looking for him," says Donald. "Villain! answer my question," returned the Commodore, drawing his sword, "or you suffer." "Stap a wee," said Donald, laying his hand on his claymore, "there's twa of us kens how to do that, but sin ye talk o' Charlie, we a'hae heard o' the man, and some o' us might ha' seen him for a' I ken; but ye mun search unco hard here afore ye find him." "Well," added the commodore, "here is a reward of thirty thousand pounds sterling, from his Most Gracious Majesty King George II. besides a free estate for life, to any man who will deliver up to justice our country's enemy, Prince Charles Stuart." "He might just as well ha' said thirty thousand horn buttons," replied Donald; "there is no ae man in the whole Highlands wad betray ae hair o' his head for your thirty thousand pounds, as ye ca' them, an ye may tell George himsel, when ye see him, should he send his ain wait in pounds, an that wad be muckle mair than that he wad weel carry, he would nae be a bit the wiser o't. Charlie Stuart and sic great folk, are over fond of

roast beef and sic like good things, to bide w' sic pair bodies as we are." "We must, however, search your house," said the Commodore. "Ye mun do so as I bid, but as I intine, ye shall never cross my threshold, while I am here to finish the first who attempts it." Donald was, however, overpowered by the seamen, and the house searched out in vain. The Commodore departed without much ceremony, and Donald had the felicity of seeing Prince Charles embark for France, and out of danger. Donald M'Leod lived several years in the happy enjoyment of his wife and family, and died only in the year 1780, at the advanced age of 92. [Geon. Advertiser.]

LOVE'S BLIND THEY SAY!

Jack Sharpless, a sprightly young fellow, whose family resides a few miles from this city, lately met with a sad cross in his love affairs—such a one as should cause every tender hearted dandy to lay down her nose, and shed a few tears for his affliction, and every poet and poetess in the land to rhyme a few stanzas for his consolation.

Jack was altogether as tidy a young man, and as true a sweetheart, as could be found in the whole world. He never refused to join in a four-handed reel. He could spend his three revies or seven frys with the spirit of a man, and sing his song with the best of them. Kings on their thrones might have envied Jack, the favorite of himself and of all his acquaintances. Nothing occurred to interrupt his peace of mind; till one unfortunate day making day this summer, when that arch little villain, Kuby, (Cupid,) envying Jack's careless state of felicity, leaped on a haycock, from the top of which he aimed an arrow at his heart. Too fatally was the arrow sped, and the Muse sorrows to tell, that Jack was not the only victim. Poor Nanny, the maid of the farm, a curious little mix, who,

"Though a wonder own'd by all,

"Yet knew not she was fair."

happened to be passing at the time, and received in her breast the point of that very arrow which had already penetrated the young hay-maker's heart.—Perhaps these two did not attempt to cure their wounds.

Jack's mother, who neither loved nor respected Nanny, blew him, as he said, skies high; when she heard of his affection for the damsel, but he remained firm in his attachment, and the old woman finding expostulations fail, thought of resorting to other means; but being rather slow at deliberation, the day appointed for the nuptials arrived before she knew it, and the ceremony would probably have been celebrated, but for an unexpected and very untoward circumstance.

Where Nanny lived at service, there also lived a sister of Jack's, who was as inimical to the love of this pair as was the mother. She by some means, discovered that her brother was the next day at a certain hour, to meet her fellow servant at a certain spot, with a Dear-born and two horses, intended to convey them to a parson. The day came, and again the day gave place to the evening. Poor Nanny could not be as punctual as the occasion required, for alas she could not find her morocco shoes, her kid gloves, and her snow white muslin dress, those indispensable to a wedding. But Jack was early at his post, and after waiting for some time, rather impatiently, at length beheld the expected fair approach. There was no time for explanation; he gave her one kiss, handed her into the carriage, and off he drove with the rapidity of lightning. They soon, arrived at the end of their journey, and Jack bolted into the house half leading, half carrying his lovely companion. The parson appeared with his book. The parties took their places. All things went on well, till his reverence put the question "Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife?" then, and not till then, did the false Nanny look up in Jack's face, and shew him not his own dear faithful lass, but his cruel hearted sister, standing beside him. "Ah! will you Jack," said she, "will you have me to be your wedded wife?"

The rage of the swain at this disappointment equalled the violence of his affection for the damsel, whose garments had been used by her to him & disappointed her.—Phil. Gump



From the New-England Farmer.
POINTS OF A HORSE.

A good horse is a desirable acquisition, and he who finds one, in the course of his life, may think himself lucky. The points or marks of a good horse, are, perhaps not generally known among your readers, though many are acquainted with the marks indicative of a good horse, is not very likely to be deceived in regard to his physical powers, though he may be with respect to the character of the animal. My object is merely to give some of the most prominent marks, or points of a good horse; a description of which may serve as a guide in the selection of this useful animal. I begin with the head, which ought to be small and progressively to diminish in weight and size, as it approaches the nose. The neck ought to be short and light. The head cannot be too small, nor the neck too short and light. The reason is obvious. The head and neck of the horse are placed wholly anterior to his points of support. The shorter the neck therefore, and the lighter the head, the less likely is the horse to stumble and fall. The more weight there is anterior to the fore legs of a horse, the more difficult it is for him to keep his balance, or to recover himself on making a false step. This can be explained upon the principles of the lever, or by the steel-yard.

A horse with a long neck is not only more likely to fall, but his wind cannot be so good. The longer the neck, the more difficult to the access of air to the lungs. A horse, therefore, with a long neck, will have short wind, and is only calculated for slow draught. He will not answer for the turf. No horse can run well with a long neck.

The next point is the shoulder, several circumstances concerning which are important to be considered. The scapula or shoulder blade ought to be broad and long, and the muscles attached to it thick and large. When the hand is passed down the neck, and the shoulder blade cannot be felt, it is a mountain to a certainty that that horse has good action. The apparent thickness of the shoulder depends upon the obliquity of the shoulder blade, and in proportion as it is oblique, so is its motion limited.

The carcass of a horse ought to be a subject of particular attention: This cannot be too circular. A cylinder gives the greatest possible capacity. A horse therefore with a round chest, has more room for the expansion of the lungs than a horse with a chest otherwise formed. His wind must therefore be better, besides he eats much easier; he requires less food. A horse with a round chest will keep fat upon any thing, whereas it is impossible to fat a horse with a narrow or flat chest. A horse with a thin narrow chest cannot bear heat, has bad wind, is always lean, weak and tender.

The vigor of a horse depends on the formation of the carcass more than on any other point, and the reason must be obvious—the carcass contains the heart and all the important vital organs.

The spine or back, which extends from the fore to the hind quarters, cannot be too short for strength. A short hump back is indicative of great strength, especially in carrying weights. We arch bridges for the purpose of adding to their strength, and a horse's back may be compared to a bridge, and the four legs the four pillars of support. The shorter the arch the greater weight it will support, and for the same reasons a horse with a short, curved, or hump-back, (other things being equal,) will carry the greatest burthen.

Although a short back is indicative of strength, it is not of speed and action. A long back most obviously gives greater room for action. A long back, however, must be a weak back, and unable to support heavy weights. In choosing a horse, therefore, for common use, it will be best that he should have a back of a medium length; neither too long nor too short.

The hind quarters of a horse ought to be long. I mean by hind-quarters, the parts from the haunches backwards, the parts which lie between the os ilium and the os ischium.

The hock or gambrel ought to be long & broad. The os calcis, or heel bone of this joint, corresponds to the same bone in the human subject. The longer this bone is, & the further it projects backwards, by so much the greater length of lever do the muscles act, which are attached to it. It must be obvious, therefore, that this is a very important point in a horse, and one that ought never to be overlooked. It is impossible to have a good horse without a good hock. A horse may be a good animal with bad fore legs, but he never can be with a bad hock. The fore-legs merely support the body, the hind legs propel it forward. The horse puts himself in motion and performs all his functions solely by the muscles attached to the os calcis. The further this bone projects backward, the longer is the lever by which the muscles act, and the greater will be the propelling power.

The legs of a horse ought to be flat, the bones small and muscles large. Bones do not give strength, and when the bones of the leg are sufficiently large to support the weight of the animal, all over this is superfluous; it is a dead weight upon his motions. Bones are mere levers, and the skeleton a mere frame, on which the muscles act—Bones are, in themselves inert substances. Muscles give strength. All the motions of the animal are performed by his muscles. The relative position of the bones may be such as to add very much to the power of the muscles. When the bones are so placed with regard to each other, as to give a long leverage to the muscles, such muscles act with increased power; and in this consists, in a great degree, the excellence in the mechanism of the horse.

The above are the most prominent marks or points, as they are called, of a good horse. In the purchase of a horse, however, many other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. It is of immense consequence that he should have perfect feet. It is obvious, that a horse with bad feet, however good his points may be, must be rather a useless animal. A horse with bad feet, is always an unsafe horse; he will always trip, and is very liable to fall. Any tenderness or uneasiness about a horse's feet, renders him unsafe. Even a shoe that does not set easy, will surely cause a horse to trip.

THE COTTON MANUFACTORY

At Waltham, is owned by gentlemen of Boston, and is unquestionably the most extensive of any one in the United States. We have heard it stated that the capital is six hundred thousand dollars. About 500 workmen are employed, (but few boys or girls) nearly all of whom are Americans. The weekly expenses are about \$2000, which amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in a year. There are manufactured thirty-five thousand yards of cloth in a week, or in a year, one million eight hundred and twenty thousand yards which cloth, for shirting and sheeting, is daily gaining credit in every section of the Union. The machinery, too, is in many respects superior to the English; so that this extensive establishment may emphatically be styled the pride of America. [Boston Gaz.]

LABOUR AND THE RAW MATERIAL.

It is stated that one pound of Sea Island Cotton worth twenty cents in Savannah, when sent to England and converted into green gauze, sells for about 80 dollars; and that one pound of flax converted into fine Brussels lace, will obtain nearly \$400!

NATIVE TALENT.

The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts, in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weatherfield, Conn. (formerly Miss Woodhouse,) for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat which was some time ago carried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfect pure silver, about the circumference and twice the thickness of a crown; with various emblematic devices, elegantly executed, on one side, and on the other a short inscription, stating who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

MINES IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

Gold and Silver, as well as Lead in considerable quantities, have lately been discovered in Lincoln county, in the state of N. Carolina.

THE CANADAS.

The postponement by the British Parliament, of the bill for uniting the two Canadian Provinces, has given great dissatisfaction in those colonies.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world:

"Othello" was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons—and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a playhouse. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience were unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was compelled to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs uncoupled: it is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the step she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and withal much more sociable—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed—

"Here comes the lady."

The Senators half rose, in expectation of seeing the "gentle Desdemona," and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed—the audience clapped and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

It was agreed on all hands that a lady never made her debut on the stage with more eclat than Miss Peggy. [Galaxy]

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM FALLING.

An honest far hired a horse to carry him a few miles; but before he had got many yards he found he possessed the usual excellencies of the unfortunate four-footed hirings of the roads, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (being unshipped twice with very little ceremony in the length of half a mile, by the animal falling on his knees) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment—which was, by tying a stone to the tail; and in that state rode it several miles swearing "shiver my timbers, but it is a good way to hinder the ship's going too much ahead."

"OH, MY EYE, BETTY MARTIN!"

Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies of the Romish calendar, and a form of prayer to him commences with the words—"Oh, my eye Betty Martin;" which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse-laughter.

ROACHES.

Mr. Poulson—Your correspondent of Saturday wishes to know some plan for the destruction of Cockroaches. For several years past I have been much annoyed by these very unpleasant visitors, and have now adopted a method for destroying them, which promises to be successful.

Purchase an earthen pan, to hold about half a gallon, glazed in the inside, and rough on the out, put in it a gill of molasses, mixed with one-third water, and place the pan against the wall of the chimney, or any other place that the Roaches frequent. I have pursued this method for the last three nights, and have caught upwards of 400.

Phil. American.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship, Cincinnati arrived at New-York bringing London papers to the 20th August.

The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser says, "the papers are filled with accounts of the King's arrival at Edinburgh."

THE KING'S RECEPTION.

The 15th was appointed for the Royal entrance into Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh Gazette of that day gives splendid accounts of the pageant. We give a summary. The early part of the morning was cheerless and gloomy; but it cleared up before 10 o'clock, when to the Firth of Forth, under any circumstances a beautiful prospect, was added the splendour of the Royal shipping, occupying an octagonal position in the water, at nearly equal distances from the Royal yacht.

And on the north within the ring, appeared the form of England's King.

The streamers from the ships, particularly the Admirals, were decorated with all the colours of the rainbow, forming an arch a long her rigging, from stem to stern. The expanse of the sea in this part of the harbour, was covered with boats and pleasure yachts, filled with elegantly dressed people, all anxious to pass and have a glance of the Royal Yacht. The whole view presented a beautiful combination of attractive scenery, and animated bustle. The crags, and towers, and stupendous hills which overlook the city, were covered with people, gazing through their telescopes, while the corporate bodies and citizens of Leith and Edinburgh, were bustling about with the greatest activity, in making arrangements, and taking up their positions for the grand ceremonial of receiving his majesty. At 10 o'clock immense bodies were assembled, when the Lord Provost and corporation, attired in their full robes, and with all the insignia of office, moved to the barrier in front of Leith Walk, the place fixed for the reception of His Majesty. At the head of the members present, was the Rt. Hon. William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost and Lt. Lieutenant of the city.

The gate was surmounted by the corporation colours, and among them an ancient one, said to have been formerly used in Palestine; its tattered appearance secured it a claim of having been in service in holy or unholy wars. The balconies, piazzas, and temporary platforms, raised for the accommodation of spectators, were decorated with appropriate flags and devices, and filled by elegantly dressed ladies, many attired in the national tartan costume. The streets were lined with the military and yeomanry of the garrison, and those appointed to escort His Majesty from Leith, moved off at an early hour—the Highlanders playing the favourite airs of their clans with their singularly discordant instruments. The archers presented an interesting and chivalrous appearance, a finely fitted tartan uniform, with the white muslin ruff of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the ornamented bow, quiver of arrows, broad, plain, yellow leather belt, worn by young men of good stature and genteel appearance, gave them a chivalrous appearance, and sustained the poet's description—

Each chosen for an archer good,
Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood;
Each one a six-foot bow could bend,
And far a cloth-yard shaft could send;
Each held a boar-spear tough and strong
And at their belts their quivers hung.

One division of archers, under the Earl of Egin, were stationed at the place of landing, while the other, under the Earl of Hopetoun, occupied a part of the courtyard of Holyrood house. The Heralds were very active.

Each at his trumpet banner wore,
Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore,
In painted tabards proudly shewing,
Gules, argent, or, and azure glowing.

At half past 11, the whole of the civil and military arrangements were completed with the utmost order. The Scotch Greys, the Mid Lothian Yeomanry, and detachments of Highlanders, were all on duty. Above was an extraordinary spectacle; the vessels in the river had all squared their yards, and their masts, forming a right line, rising pyramidally to the top mast, a number of sailors with white trousers, who shouted repeatedly, as the music of the Highlanders played on the ground. The place for his Majesty's landing, was that used on similar occasions for former monarchs. A broad flight of twenty steps was erected, covered with scarlet cloth on a grey ground. Among those waiting on the platform to receive his majesty, were the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in full uniform, with the star and ribbon of the thistle; the Earl of Fife attired as a Spanish Grande; Earl Cathcart, who is Lord Vice Admiral; the Marquis of Winchester, dressed in the Windsor blue, as Lord Chamberlain; and many other noblemen, all in full uniform with their attendants. At five minutes before 12, the signal gun was fired, and was re-echoed from the battery, the fort, and all the stations round the city, and these discharges were hailed by the people with long and continued shouts.

In 15 minutes the guard boats were under way, and the fourth launch, bearing the royal standard, conveyed his majesty, who was dressed in a full Admiral's uniform, with a gold faced hat in which he wore the cross of St. Andrew, and a large thistle. He took off his hat and bowed frequently to the people, as he rowed along side of the quay. The Royal barge was steered by Commodore Sir Edward Paget, and his Majesty was assisted on shore by the Marquis of Conyngham, and Lord Charles Benbow. The Marquis of Winchester fell on his knees to receive his sovereign, and the King spoke affably to the noblemen as he ascended the steps. The senior magistrate of Leith, congratulated him on his arrival, in a brief address, and was received in a gracious manner. The King then took his seat in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, in state harness, liveries, &c. As he entered his carriage, the cavalry, infantry, archers and highlanders, presented in their respective forms of exercise their salute.

The guards their mortice pikes advanced,
The trumpets flourished brave,
The cannon from the ramparts glanced,
And thundering welcome gave.

Amidst all the splendour, however, his Majesty laboured under a depression of spirits, owing to the death of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Several arches were erected across the streets, upon one of which was inscribed in gold letters "Hail to the King!" and on the opposite side the translation, "O happy day!" Other arches were tastefully decorated with flowers, surmounted by the crown, sceptre, and other emblems; and on one was displayed in letters of gold, "Scotland hails with joy the presence of her King."

The ancient ceremonies of entering the city were observed, and when his Majesty's carriage had entered the barrier, the Lord Provost advanced, presented the keys of the city, on a crimson velvet cushion, and made a suitable address. The King instantly returned them, and said—"I return you these keys, being perfectly convinced that they cannot remain in better hands, than in those of the Lord Provost of my good city of Edinburgh." The procession then moved on through various streets, to the King's Park, at the north side of which was a detachment of the Celts. The royal carriage reached Holyrood House at half past one, when a salute was fired from Salisbury Crags, the Calton Hill, &c. to the Castle.

The palace is handsomely fitted up. The throne is at the west end of the presence room, the walls of which are covered with scarlet cloth, and a large mirror covers the east end. The King was received at the Palace by the Duke of Hamilton, keeper of the palace, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, and other high officers, whom he had no time to enumerate. The King soon proceeded to the presence chamber, when the ancient regalia was brought to him, and presented by the Knight Marischal who kissed the king's hand, and made three reverences. Immediately afterwards the magistrates of Edinburgh were announced, admitted, and an address was read by Mr. Cunningham, the Senior City Clerk, to which the king made a suitable reply. He afterwards left the throne, and proceeded to the royal closet, preceded by the regalia. His Majesty then commanded the attendance of the Captain General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the Charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the royal company. This ceremony having been done, the King left the palace for Dalkeith, a little after 3 o'clock, after expressing the great satisfaction he had experienced during the day.

At Dalkeith his majesty was received with every manifestation of attachment. The people assembled in crowds to hail his arrival, and in the evening a general illumination took place, with a grand display of fire works, while numerous bon-fires blazed on all the surrounding hills.

Lord Harrowby is spoken of as the person likely to attend the Continental Congress.

GREECE.

We have seen a spirited proclamation issued by the Greeks of the Eastern Provinces, who have shaken off the Turkish yoke, to their countrymen scattered through Europe. The affairs of this long oppressed people continue to strengthen, and it is confidently announced, that the insurrection is decided at every point in favour of the Christians of Macedonia. The chiefs of that Province have assembled a great number of men under the independent standard. The enthusiasm in favour of these people, so prevalent throughout Europe, has been strengthened by their heroic success, and by the unconquerable firmness and vigorous alacrity with which they prosecute the war. An Augsburg article anticipates, that the success of the Hellenians will give great weight in Congress in insuring their political existence as an independent state; and the same sentiment is put forth in their favour from Frankfurt. The pacific sentiments of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have not been changed as yet; but this does not prevent people from hoping that a serious and powerful mediation will yet be obtained for the Greeks.

TURKEY.

After the close of the feast of Ramadam, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open revolt at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the houses of the Greeks and Franks. Several Mussulmen, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views, fell victims to the sanguinary dispositions of these Barbarians. The Jews in particular are stated to have been the objects of their cruelty on this occasion; and all the female Christians that they could find, were either violated, or dragged to the public market and sold as slaves. The plan of the Janissaries is stated to have been, to obtain possession of the Grand Vizier's palace, and afterward proceed to the Seraglio; and it is not doubted they would have succeeded and effected a revolution, had not the Asiatic troops been called in by the government to suppress them. In the attack which followed, 200 of the rebels were killed in the streets, and several thousands were afterwards executed, and others sent into exile. The prison ships, when the last accounts came away, were filled with prisoners awaiting their sentence. The usual mode of cutting off the head, taking up too much time, those who were condemned to death were despatched by tying several together, and throwing them into the sea.

A new state of things is thus presented to our view by this revolt, which is likely to be productive of the most important consequences. Formerly the Janissaries were every thing at Constantinople. They were the body guard of the Sultan, and the instruments of all his projects. With them, he was considered invincible; without them his power was a mere shadow. The calling in the Asiatic forces, and the events which followed, must have greatly weakened their influence; while it shows that the Sultan had secretly resolved to render himself independent of them. The Janissaries themselves, appear indeed, to have been apprehensive of something of this sort, from the circumstance of the Sultan holding private councils, without their being called in as formerly, to give their advice; hence, the revolt which took place. It is stated, that the policy pursued by the Turkish government on this occasion, was instigated by Lord Stratford and the other ministers of foreign powers at Constantinople. Whatever may be in this, a new era seems to have commenced in Turkish affairs, which, considering the immense power of the Janissaries, and the hatred they bear to all having the name of Christian, is likely to be productive of much bloodshed, with not any benefit to the cause of humanity; for whether the Asiatic troops, or the Janissaries possess the ascendancy, we see no reason to believe that the government will be less perfidious, or more disposed to regard the rights of man, than a mere change of its instruments, or a closer adherence to formalty to the diplomacy of European cabinets.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-boat, Captain, Capt. Bennett, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of September, bringing the regular advice to this date. The packet-boat, Captain, Bennett, Trimble, a Captain of the packet, was engaged for the line to take the place of the Liverpool, which was lost. The ship has been absent from this port but 70 days, and the news of her arrival was only received 24 hours previous to her return. The information of the loss of the Liverpool, had reached Liverpool. The Dart with the passengers, from Newfoundland, arrived at Bristol on the 8th of Aug.

By advices from Madrid to the 15th Aug. the Queen was extremely ill from continued nervous attacks. It was asserted, before the departure of the courier, that she had demanded the rickshaw. The king appeared to be a captive in his palace. The officers of the royal guard, charged with carrying arms against the constitution, are in progress. One of them, Lieutenant Gaidien, has been found guilty, and condemned to death.

Paris papers of the 26th, contain accounts of great success of the Greeks. Chourchid Pachá had repulsed the Greeks on the 7th of July, but next day suffered a total defeat. Four of the Pachas were made prisoners. Chourchid Pachá was joined by the Pasha of Negropont, of Laticia, and of Jeddah. His forces were estimated at 70,000 men, but a great part was but an undisciplined militia and brigands. The Greeks were commanded by Odyssens, Normann and Belzaris. Chourchid Pachá, who had sent to the Porte a Tartar to announce the extermination of the Gissouts, was engaged imprudently in the defiles of Zittibay (Thermopylae) at one side, and by those of Neopatrie on the other. The Greeks had formed an ambush, and commenced the battle with the courage of true Spartans. The three Pachas were made prisoners, and Chourchid Pachá saved himself with 4000 men, on the side of Larissa. The loss of the Ottomans is computed at 50,000 men, that of the Greeks at 18,000. The consequences of this event are likely to be most important.

Two French vessels have arrived at Toulon, having on board 300 individuals (many of them women and children,) the remnant of the garrison of Athens. Upwards of 600 men were put to the sword by the Greeks on the 10th of July, in spite of the promise they had made to give a safeguard to the Mussulmen. The town was a prey to massacre for three days. The unfortunate men rescued, have been sent to the Pacha of Smyrna.

The reports by these vessels, are that Turkish army had beaten the Greeks at Thermopylae, taken possession of Thebes and approached Athens. The intelligence of this check seems to have been made a pretext by the Greeks to massacre the Turkish garrison, which they had promised to spare.

The King of England was to embark from Scotland on the 29th, on his return to London.

SPAIN & THE UNITED STATES.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated Aug. 6th—

"The U. S. frigate sailed yesterday morning from this bay, with the purpose, it seems, of proceeding to Minorca to remove their depot of naval stores, in consequence of a peremptory order from the Spanish government. In the course of the evening the Ontario, American sloop of war, and Nonsuch, schooner, arrived; and being admitted to Pratique, at a late hour took in some provisions, and sailed again at ten o'clock last night for the same destination as the Constitution. This step appears to have been taken by the Spanish government in consequence of the late recognition by the United States of the South American independence."

On the above the London Courier of Aug. 30, thus remarks:

The fact of the sudden removal of the American depot from the island of Minorca, in consequence, it is said of a hostile feeling on the part of Spain towards the United States, has excited some attention. Besides the letter of the Agent of Lloyd's, which we yesterday published, we have other communications from Gibraltar, (not of a later date,) which mention the circumstance, and state distinctly that the measure is regarded as a forerunner of a declaration of hostilities on the part of Spain against the United States. This issue, is certainly not very probable, nor, if probable, very alarming. Spain may issue a paper declaration of war against the United States, but she has not a man, a musket, or a ship, that she could despatch, to give to such a declaration its due importance. As the occurrence, however, whether it have or have not in the end this result, is of some importance, we will insert extracts from two letters, in order to show more clearly the light in which it is viewed.

"The sudden departure of the American frigate has given rise to many conjectures, but most people in this place concur in looking at it at least as an indication of a very hostile feeling on the part of Spain. The stores at Majorca are not very considerable, but the removal of them will occasion some inconvenience; especially as the United States will not know where to find another depot by any means so convenient."

Another letter uses the subsequent expression:

"Were it not that Spain is in such a distracted and feeble condition, it seems likely that she would have contented herself only with a declaration of war. Not having ventured to proceed to this extent, it seems somewhat to favour of petty spite and narrow policy, to insist upon the removal of the depot, especially as its maintenance is not of any great consequence to the United States. It is only like showing her teeth, or because she dare not bite. Every body, or almost every body here views it in the same way thus far, viz: That Spain feels wrath at the acknowledgment of the independence of her rebellious colonies. Nevertheless, I perceive by the extracts from American papers, inserted in those of London, that deputies or official ministers will be received and recognized at Washington, from none of them until after the meeting of the next Congress. Spain may, perhaps, have waited until that step had been adopted."

Petersburg, Aug. 10. Yesterday the Emperor reviewed at Brest a corps of 30,000 men, which was distinguished by its fine appearance. On the 16th his Majesty sets out for Warsaw, and thence, after a short stay, to Vienna. How long his Majesty will be absent is not known.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, 1

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St. John's College.

DR. RAPPERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—illustrated by experiments.

The Philosophical Apparatus was made by the first artists in London, and procured by the Board of Governors and Visitors at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. An excellent Chemical Apparatus has also been lately purchased.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the College edifice on the second Friday in December next.

Such a course of instruction has long been a desideratum in this city, and if duly appreciated and patronized, must prove of incalculable utility to our youth of both sexes, and promote the best interests and rising reputation of St. John's.

N. B. The terms, hours of attendance, &c. shall be made known in a future advertisement.

Sept. 26.

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 16th September inst. to the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a negro boy by the name of ISRAEL, who says he belonged to Mr. John Yates of Charles county, and was sold some days ago to a Mr. John B. Thompson of Nanjemoy on Potomac River, from whom he ran away a few days afterwards. He appears to be about 16 years of age, five feet high, and has a scar under his right eye, he had on when committed a brown woollen jacket, old linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat nearly new. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

William O'Hara, Shff. of A. A. County.

Sept. 26.

New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are
Shepherd's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety.

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and suitable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, September 18, 1822.

The President and Directors of the

Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the 30th inst. and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western-Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

Sept. 26.

Planters Bank of Prince-George's County.

September 20, 1822.

The Board of Directors of this Institution having this day declared a dividend, for the half year, ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or before Thursday next, the 26th inst.

By order,

James Tyler, Cashr.

Sept. 26.

To Rent,

A MIDDLE SIZE FARM,

ALSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS.

The tenements have comfortable dwellings, and a few acres of good cleared land are directly at the waters edge. The privilege of clearing of land, if desired, would be allowed. The farm contains about two hundred thousand corn hills, divided into three fields, under good fencing. A large quantity of woods pasture is also enclosed; the buildings are comfortable, and a good log tobacco house 44 by 22. The soil is remarkably kind for light land, and is suited to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco, and particularly so to most kinds of marketing. To an industrious tenant the rent would be made accommodating. Application may be made to Doct H. W. Waters, near the Green Tree Pump, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

The highest wages will be given to a man that can come well recommended as an Overseer, and who understands the management of tobacco.

C. W.

Sept. 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and a mare.

LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum, cash to be paid.

By order, Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorney's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Palemon D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel county, called "Additional Defence," and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

By order, WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct. 2.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one house and lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William F. Redding, and Samuel and William Meeteer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

By order, WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct. 2.

New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR,

(One door below the Post-Office.)

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shepherd's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a variety of Vestings, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

In pursuance of powers vested in the subscribers, under the will of the late Horatio C. M'Elderry, they will sell that valuable tract of Land belonging to the heirs of Horatio C. M'Elderry, esq. deceased, and generally known by the name of

GLASVAR—

This land binds on the head of the Wicomico river, in Charles county, Md. and is among the most desirable farms in the county.—It contains upwards of 700 acres, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco.

The improvements are a large dwelling house, containing eight rooms and an addition of two more as family rooms, Stables and Carriage House lately built, a Quarter, three large new Barns, with farm stables, corn house, granary, &c. In fine, the whole of the buildings are in a complete state of repair, and sufficient for all the purposes requisite for planting or farming.—This land is well watered in each field, several springs of excellent water, and a good well and ice house convenient to the dwelling. The garden is a good one, with a variety of good fruit—there is about a sufficient quantity of marsh for grazing.

Also, another tract, about two miles distant, containing upwards of 300 acres, principally in wood.—This property will be sold separate or not, to suit purchasers, & terms made known by application to

HUGH M'ELDERRY, of Baltimore, or

MR. GEORGE FORBES, near Benedict, Charles county.

October 3.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of a tract or parcel of

LAND

called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," containing about 208 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and now in the possession of Charles Watson. Also several Negro Slaves. Terms of sale.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Sept. 26, 1822.

The Commissioners of the Tax

Of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th day of October next.

By order, S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 19.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained letters testamentary to administer the personal estate of John Johns, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them, legally vouched, to the subscriber, or in his absence to Joseph G. Harrison, and those indebted to make payment to

Rensy Johns, Ex'r.

Sept. 26.

Sheriff's Sales.

William C. Davis, Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12.

ANNAPOLIS

Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 300 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th, a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 2 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 300 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

Isaac Holland, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Eastern Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward the accounts to the subscribers.

Annapolis, Sept. 26.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Tarf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

Adam and Jno. Miller.

July 4.

Pump Making, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis and Vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Pump Making, Well Digging, and Pipe laying, and will be happy to wait on any person who may wish a new business of the kind to be done. He may be seen, at present, at Mr. Allison's, East Street.

JOHN W. HILLIAS.

Sept. 19.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a list of parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,

Chancellor of Maryland,

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

AND

WASHINGTON

COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-associate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16

ALUMNUS.

To Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent, a small FARM in Broad Neck, situate near the Chesapeake Bay. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

HENRY HAMMOND.

Sept. 19.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight, and take them away.

Feb. 28.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

July 1822.

BIRNIE.

Cheap, for Cash.

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely, John W. Clagett.

Sept. 12.

50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head.

I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore goal, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore goal, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept. 12.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and attend

FURNERIES.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY, WM. WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25 cts.

The Constitution of Maryland

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments incorporated therein.

Oct. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1822.

No. 42.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1822—OCTOBER.	Sun.	Rice	Sun.	Sat.
10 Thursday	6	31	5	29
11 Friday	6	32	5	28
12 Saturday	6	33	5	27
13 Sunday	6	34	5	26
14 Monday	6	35	5	25
15 Tuesday	6	36	5	24
16 Wednesday	6	37	5	23
	6	38	5	22

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE SPANISH.

"Quando contemplo el cielo."

I gaze upon yon orbs of light—
The countless stars that gem the sky;
Each in its sphere serenely bright
Wheeling its course—how silently;
While in the mantle of the night
Earth and its cares and troubles lie.

Temple of light and loveliness,
And throne of grandeur, can it be
That soul, whose kindred loftiness,
Nature hath framed to rise to thee,
Should pine within this narrow space,
This prison of mortality?

What madness from the path of right
For ever leads our steps astray,
That, reckless of thy pure delight,
We turn from this divine array,
To chase a shade that mocks the sight—
A good that vanisheth away?

Awake, ye mortals! raise your eyes
To these eternal starry spheres:
Look on these glories of the skies,
And see how poor this world appears,
With all its pomp and vanities—
With all its hopes and all its fears.

We can look forth upon this blaze
Of heavenly lamps, so brightly shining,
Through the unbounded void of space—
A hand unseen their course assigning,
Moving with unequal pace,
Yet in harmonious concord joining.

Who sees the silver chariot move
Of the bright moon, and gliding slow,
The star whose influence from above
Sheds knowledge on the world below,
And the resplendent Queen of Love
All bright and beautifully glow?

Or, where the angry God of War
Rolls fiercely on his bloody way,
And near the mild majestic star
That o'er the gods of old held sway,
That beams his radiance from afar,
And calms the heavens beneath his ray?

Where Saturn shows his distant beam,
God of the golden days of yore;
Or where the countless stars, that seem
To tick as the sand upon the shore,
From their eternal seats a stream
Of glory and of radiance pour.

Who that hath seen these splendours roll,
And gazed on that majestic scene,
But sighed to 'scape this world's control,
Spurning its pleasures poor and mean,
To burst the bonds that bind the soul,
And pass the gulph that yawned between?

HUMILITY.

Wherefore should man, frail child of clay
Who from the cradle to the shroud
Lives but the insect of a day,
O, why should mortal man be proud?

His brightest visions just appear,
Then vanish, and no more are found
The steepest pile his pride can rear,
A breath may level to the ground.

By doubt perplex'd, in error lost,
With trembling step he seeks his way:
How vain—of wisdom's gift the boast!
Of reason's lamp, how faint the ray!

Follies and crimes a countless sum,
Are crowded in life's little span!
How ill, alas! does pride become
That erring, guilty creature man.

God of my life, Father divine,
Give me a meek and lowly mind;
In modest worth, O let me shine,
And peace in humble virtue find.

In one of the principle streets in Bristol
is a spirit shop, and immediately over it, as
an upper story, a handsome Methodist meet-
ing house, on this was written the following
epigram:

There's spirit above and spirit below:
A spirit of joy, and spirit of woe;
The spirit above is a spirit divine,
But the spirit below is a spirit of wine.

From a New-York paper.

On the marriage of Mr. Modd to Miss—
Let's wife we read in days of old,
For one rebellious halt,
We chang'd as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.

The same propensity for change
Still runs in female blood,
For here we find a case as strange,
A maiden turned to Mudd!

THE PRESS.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power ad-
dress,
Thou god of our idolatry—the PRESS?
By thee, religion, liberty and laws,
Exert their influence and advance their
cause.

By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's
land befall,
Dissolve, make earth the vestibule of hell:
Thou fountain, at which drink the good & bad;
Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies;
Like Eden's dread, probationary tree,
Knowledge of GOOD and EVIL is from
thee.

SIMON GRAY.

THE following picture from
"Lights and Shadows of Scottish
Life," is an admirable illustration
of the uncertainty of human affairs,
and is touched with great truth.

No man's life seemed to promise
a calmer course, and more serene
close than that of the Reverend Si-
mon Gray. He had for many years
possessed the entire affection and
respect of all the inhabitants of his
Parish. A few words from him
calmed angry blood; settled quar-
rels, and allayed animosity. In
his kirk, in his manse, in his neigh-
bour's house, in the field, and by the
way side, he was in good truth, the
minister of peace. In his own fam-
ily, his happiness was perfect. His
wife was, in all things, after his
own heart; and two sons and one
daughter, just reaching man and
woman's estate had scarcely
ever given their parents distress,
and seemed destined for a life of
respectability and happiness. But
it is with the humble as with the
high in this world; their possessions
are equally insecure; and the same
lesson may be learnt from the life
of the lowest peasant, as from that
of the loftiest king. From the cot-
tage and from the palace the same
warning voice is heard to say "Call
no man happy before he dies."

Simon Gray's eldest son, a youth
of distinguished talents and even
more tenderly beloved than admired
by all who knew him, was drowned
in a moorland loch in his father's
parish, one warm summer evening,
when his parents were sitting at no
great distance in a hollow among
the hills. They heard his cries,
but could do nothing to save him
when rushing to the water's weedy
and rushy edge, they saw him sink-
ing in miserable entanglement a-
mong, the long strong roots of the
water lily. Of the shocks their
hearts and whole being then got,
nothing need be said; but from that
evening, well as they were both
thought to support it, every one in
the parish felt that they never were
the same people as before, that their
faces never wore such bright smiles;
and that the minister and his wife
looked to each other when in com-
pany, with tearful eyes, as if an ac-
cidental word or allusion had a-
wakened in their hearts a remem-
brance too tender or too terrible. —
Michael would have been, had he
lived, his father's successor; and
some thought that the manse never
looked exactly like itself since that
fatal event.

But this was but the beginning of
Simon's sorrows. His other son
was a clerk in a commercial house
in the neighbouring city, and in the
unreserved confidence of his em-
ployers. Regularly every Saturday
did he walk out to manse—stay over
the Sabbath—and next morning be-
fore breakfast appear at his desk.
But one dark and stormy winter
evening, in the middle of the week
he unexpectedly entered his father's
study, flinging himself down upon
his knees, declared he was a ruined
and lost man—that he had formed
a guilty connection with a woman
who led him on to his destruction—
and that he had embezzled his bene-
factor's money—done worse—forged
his name, and that unless he could
make his escape, he must expiate
his crime on a scaffold.

Simon Gray lifted up his son
from his knees, and folded him to
his heart, "My poor wretched boy!
thy life is in jeopardy! Oh! that I
knew how to save my son! Stephen
—Stephen—what would signify the
breaking of my heart if thou wast
but safe! Speak not—my sweet boy
—of thy crimes, great as they are.
I am thy father and can now think
but of thy death and thy life—Fly
Stephen and take with thee thy
father's blessing. Perhaps all thy
money is gone—I will give thee e-
nough to pursue thy journey—and
so also may I be able to repay all
thou hast embezzled. Oh! Stephen
—Stephen—my beloved boy, who
hast so often sat in thine inn-cen-
ce on my knees, and whom so often I
have put to bed after thy prayers,
has it indeed come to this? And
father and son knelt down together
and prayed unto their God. It was
a black stormy night, and Stephen
went away without seeing his mo-
ther or sister. He went away—but
he never returned. He made his
escape to America, and died in a

few weeks after his arrival of the
yellow fever.

The miserable father knew not
how to break the matter to his wife
and daughter. They saw his afflic-
tion, and he told them he feared
Stephen was a profligate. But next
night the outer door opened loudly,
and two officers of justice entered
the manse. Now all concealment
was at an end; and next day it was
known not only to the inmates of
the manse, but to all the inhabitants
of the parish, that Stephen Gray
was a criminal and had fled to a
foreign land.

Over the grave of the eldest son,
his parents could shed tears of a
resigned sadness; but for him who
died unattended beyond the sea,
their grief was bitter and inconsol-
able. No one ever uttered Ste-
phen's name, although there was
not a house in all the parish where
his cheerful laugh had not been wel-
come. Ill as he had behaved, dis-
honestly and vilely, affection for his
memory was in every heart. But a
grave look or a sigh was all in
which any one could show this sor-
row and sympathy now; and the
minister of Scotland understood the
silence of his parishioners, for his
dead son had been a felon—aye, Ste-
phen, the gay, witty, fearless, and
affectionate Stephen, had been a fel-
lon. He had written a letter to his
father on his death bed—a few
words—but they were impressed for
ever on his father's soul; and often
did he repeat them in his sleep, as
the tears forced their way through
his closed eyelids and drenched his
heaving breast.

The terror struck into the heart
of Stephen's sister by the sudden
bursting in of the officers of justice
into the manse, in some degree
affected her intellects; her memory
from that night was impaired, and
after her brother's death in Ameri-
ca had been communicated to her,
she frequently forgot it, and weep-
ing, implored to know if he had not
lately written home. "He must be
dead, or he would have written;"
and she kept waxing about the
house, from one room to another,
repeating these words with a wail-
ing voice and sorely wringing her
hands. That could not last long;
without any disease she lay down
on her bed, and never more rose.—
She was buried by the side of her
brother Michael—and now Simon
Gray was childless.

THE GRINDSTONE.

I remember, when a little boy, I
was particularly fond of being flat-
tered, but have since found out to
my sorrow that flattery has been the
cause of the many uneasy hours I
have experienced. I was never
more happy than when a school-boy
with a satchel in my hand trudging
to school, whistling as I went along
with all the gaiety of youth.

One morning, as I was as usual
going to school, contemplating on
my lesson, and priding myself upon
the chance of my being at the head
of the class, and thereby mortifying
several bigger boys, whom I knew
could not repeat their lesson so well
as myself, I was met by a man with
an axe on his shoulder, who accosted
me with "you are a pretty little
boy, how old are you my dear?
where do you live?" I told him I
was in my seventh year, and my
father lived a few steps back from
the road. "That's a fine boy," re-
plied he, "are you going to school
thus early? it is not yet nine o'clock;"
and without giving me time to an-
swer him, asked me "If my father
had a Grindstone?" I was so de-
lighted with being called a fine pret-
ty little boy, that I immediately re-
plied, yes we have a fine large
Grindstone, I'll run back and show
you where it is. As we walked to-
wards the house, he told me again
"I was the prettiest little fellow he
had ever before met with." When
we arrived at the Grindstone, here
it is said I, you may grind as many
axes on it as you please "But can
you, my dear," replied he, "get
me a little hot water." He request-
ed it so good naturedly that I pro-
cured it for him in an instant.—
"Now won't you, my fine little fel-
low turn the Grindstone for ten
minutes." This was spoken so civil-
ly, and he appeared to love me so
much, that I could not for the life
of me refuse; so I set to work, turn-
ing and turning for upwards of an

hour, and every now and then, to
make the work seem easier, he
would tinkle my fancy with flattery.
Never did I work so hard with such
good will as upon this occasion.—
Nine o'clock soon came, half past
nine o'clock soon followed, then
three quarters, but his flattery had
chained me to the grindstone, and
I could not break away; by the
time the clock had struck ten, he
had sharpened his axe and turning
to me with a frowning look, said;
"now, you young dog, send to school
or you'll rue it."

This circumstance has taught me
many useful lessons; and when I see
one man very officious and attentive
to another, fawning and flattering
him on all occasions,—this man I
exclaim, has an axe to grind.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

VIEW OF THE NORTH RIVER.

A gentleman recently on a tour
speaks thus of his passage up the
Hudson:—

"The view of the North River,
or Hudson, is indescribably grand
and beautiful. We sailed within a
stone's throw of the shore nearly all
the time—beholding on the one side,
huge masses of rock; called palisades,
that lifted their tall heads a
thousand feet above us, and whose
front resembled the gothic structures
of old—and on the other, verdant
pastures and green fields, combining
the highest fertility of animated na-
ture,—the most productive beauties
of the soil. No one can say that
the pencil of Irving has here exag-
gerated his subject—none but an in-
sensible soul would declare that he
has written too much of the scenery
of the Hudson, or that his pictures
partake too strongly of imagination.
The truth is, he can add nothing to
its beauties—and the half of them
has never yet been told. The theme
is measureless—such as Byron, with
all his kindred sublimity would de-
light to dwell upon, and conjure up
a spirit in every breeze of its moun-
tains, or that moved on the face of
its waters. Its serpentine windings
—its deep recesses—the little cot-
tage under the rocky heights, and
isolated, as it were from the rest
of the world—the splendid palace
in the distance, surrounded by dark
foliage and towering elms, impart-
ing to it an air of romance—its im-
penetrable forests where the foot of
man would seem never to have trod;
—these are things which would call
forth the finest strains of poetic in-
spiration,—which would induce By-
ron again to say—

"Pass not unblest the Genius of the place!
If through the air a zephyr more serene,
Win to the brow, 'tis his; and if ye trace
Along his margin a more eloquent green;
If on the heart the freshness of the scene
Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry dust
Of weary life, a moment lave it clean
With Nature's baptism, 'tis to him ye must
Pay orisons for this suspension of disgust."

"On our passage up this noble
river, we passed the following moun-
tains, viz:—Bare Mountain, 1350
feet—Anthony's Nose, 1128—Crow's
Nest, 1418—Bull Hill, 1486—Butter
Hill, 1529—and one other, the name
of which I am ignorant, 1580, and
which is said to be the highest a-
bove the level of the river. We
were also afforded a fine view of the
Katskill mountains, situated a little
in the back ground of the Hudson—
their greatest elevation 3856 feet.
The water was perfectly calm and
nothing disturbed its surface but a
solitary sturgeon now and then dart-
ing up several feet from his element,
as if to take the air, and view the
surrounding scenery. A celebrated
professed bugle player was on board
our boat—and the effect of his in-
strument from the upper deck of the
"Richmond," was, as may be ima-
gined, truly delightful. In short,
to the admirers of nature's works I
know of no excursion more plea-
surable than that which may be en-
joyed on the North River. What-
ever delights the eye, or can rekin-
dle the imagination, may be found
there—earth alike in her richest
and rudest attire bursting on the
sight, and entrancing the attention
—there business may throw off her
care, and mingle in the scene of
enchantment—and literature need
look for no other resources than the
sublime imagery before it." J.

EXTRACT.

A reform is often delayed till na-
ture is exhausted, and decrepit con-
stitutions hasten a dissolution.

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF

HUNTING.

Going to see my father the other
day he ax'd me to take a voyage a-
hunting, with him. So when the
swabber had rigged the horses they
brought me one to stow myself on
board of,—one that they told me was
in such right and tight trim, his
would go as fast on any tack as a
Faulk stone cutter. So I got aloft
and clapt myself athwart ship and
made as much way as the best on
'em, and to the windward of a gray.
el pit we spied a hare at anchor; so
weighed and bore away, and just as
I had overtaken her, my horse cam'd
plump ashore upon a rock—the back
stay broke—she pitched me over the
fore castle, came keel upwards, and
unshipped my shoulder; and bang
me if ever I sail on land privas
teering again.

HOW TO VOTE.

"Every thing connected with the
system of Representation must in-
terest the only people, who eminen-
tly enjoy its advantages. The man-
ner in which Representatives are
chosen in Scotland, is described
with much truth and genuine hu-
mour by a Scottish Novelist. "Well
do I remember, for it happened, the
year I was licensed, that Town
Council—the Lord Eglistoun that
was shot, bring then Provost—took
in the late Thomas Bawitt to be a
Councillor, and Thomas not being
versed in Election matters, but mind-
ing to please his Lordship, he, as I
was saying, consulted Joseph Boyd,
the weaver, who was then Dean of
Guild, as to the way of voting.
Whereupon Joseph, who was a dis-
creet man, said to him:—"Ye'll
just say as I say, and I'll say as
Baillie Shaw says, for he will do
what my Lord bids him," which,
says our author, was as peaceful a
way of sending up a member of Par-
liament [or of settling any other
question] as could be devised."

EXTRACT.

Count Forbin, in his Travels in
the Holy Land, says, that the Turks
are persuaded that Mahomet descen-
ded from Heaven to bless the two
Mosques, which have been erected
on the space formerly occupied by
the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem,
and that he visited Jerusalem,
mounted on his mare, el-Borak,
which is no other than an angel
with the body of a winged horse,
and the face of a woman. The
prophet is to return to Jerusalem
on the day of the last judgment, accom-
panied by Jesus Christ, Rouh Allah
(The spirit of God.) He will stride
over the valley of Jehosephat, with
one of his feet placed on the temple,
and the other on the Djebel Tor.—
His robe will be formed of the skin
of a young camel; the souls of the
just will nestle in it like many in-
sects; and as soon as Mahomet per-
ceives, by the weight of his gar-
ment, that the souls of all true be-
lievers have sheltered themselves
beneath his wings, he will take his
flight towards the ethereal expanse."

DEFINITION OF TRUE HONOUR.

There is no word of greater im-
port and dignity than honor; it is
virtue, adorned with every decora-
tion that can make it amiable and
useful in society. It is the true foun-
dation of mutual faith and credit,
and the real intercourse by which
the business of life is transacted with
safety and pleasure.—It is of uni-
versal extent, and can be confined
to no particular station of life be-
cause it is every man's security,
and every man's interest. It
is impossible to have too great a re-
gard and esteem for a man of strict
honour; but then let him prove his
right to this title by the whole tenor
of his actions; let him neither at-
tempt to derive his character, or
form his conduct, from fashion, or
the opinion of others; let a true moral
rectitude be the uniform rule of
his actions, and a just praise and
approbation will be their due reward.

ANECDOTE.

An ignorant fellow being about
to be married, resolved to make
himself perfect in the responses of
the service; but by mistake got by
heart the office of baptism for nine
years, so when he was asked in the
church—"Wilt thou have this wo-
man, &c." he answered,—"I re-
nounce them all." The clergyman
said, "I think you are a fool;" to
which he replied,—"All this I stead-
fastly believe."

THINGS YOU MAY DO IN OCTOBER.

Dress your artichokes, taking away all their suckers, except three to each root, open their roots, lay about them a good quantity of untried earth and dung mixed, which method is proper in all cases where the roots are opened; if you plant suckers set them in places which have been dug out two feet square, and filled up with untried earth and dung. Trim and dress your asparagus beds, in the following manner, cut down the stalks, lay them over the bed and burn them; this done, dig up between the roots, and level it, then cover the bed, three fingers deep, with dung and earth mix 1, and let it lie. You may get plant celerery, set it in gutters, as it grows, hill it up. Sow radish and lettuce. Plant white and monthly roses, box, shallots, and evergreens.

IMPORTANT TO CORN PLANTERS.

A sure method to destroy Crows.—A correspondent informs us, that to "soak a few grains of corn till they become soft, then with a needle run a long horse hair through each grain, and strew them about your fields, will in a short time rid you of the crows. They swallow the grains, but the hair being long, one end remains in the throat and mouth, which causes such a titillation that they actually scratch out their eyes in the exertion to extricate it.

Independent Observer.

A SAFE, EASY AND CHEAP CURE.

A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was no water, except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and had recovered his wind—the owner ordered a stable shovelfull of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it to be given every day, to a broken winded coach horse, aged eight years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.

ON BOTTLING CIDER.

Good corks are highly necessary, and if soaked before used in scalding water, they will be the more pliant and serviceable, and by laying the bottles so that the liquor may always keep the cork wet and swelled, will much preserve it.

RECIPE FOR MAKING GREEN GRAPE WINE.

Lewisham Nursery, Oct. 7, 1821.
Sir—Having for a number of years been very fortunate in making British Wines, I herewith send you a receipt for making Green Grape Wine, which is particularly applicable this late season, as there are many farmers, and others in the country, who have large quantities of grapes that will not ripen, and which they will find, by making use of them in this way, will turn to a very good account. Care must be taken to have the casks, bottles, &c. very sweet and clean, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing this the finest British wine that can be made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLMOTT.

TO MAKE CHAMPAGNE FROM GRAPES EQUAL TO FOREIGN.

Gather the Grapes when they are just turning or about half ripe, pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put two quarts of water; let it stand in a mash tub for 14 days, when it is to be drawn off, and to every gallon of liquor put three pounds of lump sugar; when dissolved, cask it, and after working, bung it down. In about six months it will be fit to drink, when it should be bottled and tied down, or wired, if it is intended to be kept more than one year.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.—No. 3.

We are very much gratified to learn that active and well directed exertions are making for the Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, of this state, on the 7th and 8th of next month.—The farmers of that Shore are co-operating, zealously, to give eclat and utility to the occasion, and no one acquainted with the intelligence and energy of our fellow citizens in that section of the state, can doubt their success in laudable enterprises, such as this; the very spirit and object of which, tend to banish discord, and to insure unity of feeling and action—an association to improve the art of cultivating the earth—to give increased efficacy to labour—in a word, to augment, by a given quantum of toil and expense, the means of human subsistence, comfort and happiness—must command the approbation and good wishes of every honourable mind. Reference to this paper of the 2nd of August,* will shew the amount of Premiums, and the objects for which they have been offered. We think, been most judiciously offered. We are glad to learn, that many gentlemen of this Shore, both amateurs and practical farmers, propose to go over. This is as it should be. Let us, however, bear in mind that this will be their first attempt, and we should graduate our expectations accordingly. The ball is then to receive its first impetus, it will, we trust, roll on from year to year, acquiring strength as it goes. Those, moreover, who have never seen that Peninsula, will be gratified with the sight of a country altogether different in its topographical features, from any thing we are accustomed to see in other parts of the State. The roads are quite level, uninterrupted by gates, and always in good condition—every neighbourhood being furnished by navigable streams, produce is transported to market at comparatively little expense—and the farmer, with his gun and his net, may every day spread his table with fish or fowl.—We say nothing of Eastern Shore hospitality—that's proverbial. [American Farmer.

* See Maryland Gazette of September 12

SUCCESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Slouson, of Galloway, N. Y. who cultivates a farm of between 80 and 100 acres, has received premiums from the Agricultural Society of Saratoga county, for having raised 62 bushels of barley on one acre—for having raised four and a half tons of Timothy hay per acre on eight acres—for having raised 134 bushels of corn on one acre—and for having raised the largest crop of potatoes in the county.

From the Kaleidoscope.

TAILORS DEFENDED.

A Tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in the one, as will be seen by the following observations:

- 1st. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth.
- 2d. As a gardener, he is careful of cabbage.
- 3d. As a sailor, he sheers off whenever it is proper.
- 4th. As a play actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.
- 5th. As a lawyer, he attends to many suits.
- 6th. As an executioner he provides suspenders or gallowses for many persons.
- 7th. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose.
- 8th. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.
- 9th. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits for the benefit of himself and others.

No doubt the subject might be greatly extended; but I think enough has been said to do away the opprobrium so often cast on the knights of the thimble and needle, and to induce the fraternity to unite and contribute a suit of clothes to their friend and humble servant.

RICHARD RAGGED.

THE LATE LORD CASTLEREAGH.

When his Lordship left Mount Stewart for the capital, he embarked in a small schooner at the pier of Portaferry; he was much affected, and departed amidst the benedictions of the poor, who prayed fervently for his safe passage, and speedy return. When the schooner his Lordship had sailed in had accomplished about half her voyage, a storm came on which drove her out to sea; one of the masts was carried away by the force of the sea and a man swept overboard; he sunk to rise no more. A nether would have shared the same fate, but his Lordship, who had been animating the crew by his words & personal example, fearlessly sprang into the chains (that is, a projecting timber outside of the vessel, to which the masts are fastened) and seized him by the collar of his jacket, dragging him on board at the risk of his own life.—This inspired the crew with confidence, and they exerted themselves so strenuously, that in a few hours they rigged a jury mast, and at day-break made shift to get safe into the harbour of Castletown, in the Isle of Man. Here his Lordship landed and took up his residence with Lord Henry Murray (since dead). A fever was the consequence of the exertions he had used in the dangers he had so very happily escaped, and he was confined to bed for three weeks.—The schooner was repaired and prepared for his reception. The first inquiry his Lordship made was about the family of the man who perished, he had left a widow and one son. To the widow he transmitted £10 and promised the same sum annually as long as she lived. The son he provided for in the revenue, and he is now a port surveyor, highly respected. In the course of his ramblings over the Isle of Man, he fell in with a person named Matthew Wilson, well known to all who from choice or necessity have visited that famous little island. He kept a school near Peel, in a small cottage, embosomed by woods by the side of a murmuring spring. His scholars were few, and his remuneration but small; he was expert at cutting sticks and carving figures on the handles, fished for cod and hagg, and shot curlews, made wicker baskets, and a sort of jugg, from clay that he discovered near his abode. He was a jack of all trades—made up accounts, dug potatoes, mended hedges, and played on the fiddle. Multifarious were the employments of Matthew Wilson, when his Lordship recognized him as an old school fellow, and left the neighbourhood of Mount Stewart because he had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter, and as he had only learning and poverty to boast of, her parents refused their consent, and he retired to the Isle of Man, where he set up a school, and had been for years labouring at his vocation.—The generous heart of his Lordship was moved at his tale, and he formed a plan to make him more comfortable. After administering relief to his immediate necessities, he sent him over to Mount Stewart, with letters to his noble father. There Mr. Matthew Wilson was regularly inducted as schoolmaster to all the parish, and played in a new house, with half a dozen acres of land.—From the parents of the children he received pay according to agreement, and the Stewart family allowed him £10 a year.—These affluence circumstances softened the flinty heart of his "first love," parents, and he finally married. He now has a large family, has extended his farm, and also his school, and is independent. He evinces his gratitude to his benefactor, during the different elections for representatives for the county of Down, by writing addresses in his labour, and songs innumerable.

It may here be remarked, that there is not a child of a proper age within the range of five miles round Mount Stewart, but who is able to read and write, where the parents cannot afford to pay, the Stewart family always pays for them, and his Lordship has regularly clothed (for these ten years past) thirty boys and girls at his own expense. [Late English publications.]

So very ridiculous has been the rare show of the royal visit to the Land of Cakes, that when His Majesty and Sir William Curtis first met in their Highland dress, it is stated by the Glasgow Courier, that both burst into a laugh at the sight of each other.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.

A correspondent states the following as the produce of a single barleycorn, taken out of a field near Sutton, in Ashfield, viz:—175 ears, containing on an average 30 corns in each ear, and amounting in the whole to 5,250 corns.—Not. Journal.

LEAPING.

A man, after leaping over an enormous Elephant, and five camels, placed abreast, thought it necessary to make this excuse, "There was a time," said he, "in the presence of Nadir Shah, that I could boast of being a great leaper; but now, alas! age has deprived me of my agility." The classic reader will not fail to call to mind old Entellus in the Eneid, who, after vanquishing Dares, and cleaving with a blow of his fist the skull of the bullock, which was the prize of his victory, exclaims, "Judge, ye Trojans, what was the strength of this arm, before age had robbed me of my vigour."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 17.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

Mr. Green, Having printed in your paper of last week the verses of my enraged Swain, I hope you will not refuse me an opportunity of self defence, by inserting the following lines from

IN ANSWER TO A HINT.

Why so angry my Love with that smile,
That has never shone kindly on thee?
Let others complain of its guile,
And shower their curses on me.
Why shouldst thou wailing encounter thy jeers
In which thou hast not borne a part?
For thus have I never shed tears,
How wretched were thou art.
Sav, why then on me vent thy spleen
Why a scorn, which thou feelest not, ape?
The cause of thy rage may be seen
In the tale of the Fox and the Grape.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DAY.

The Jockey Club Purse of \$500 dollars was ran for on Tuesday over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Wootton's colt.

Four miles.—Heats as follow:

	1st heat.	2d
Mr. Wootton's b. c.	1	1
Major Jones's s. m. Forest Maid,	2	2
Mr. Elliott's b. h. Escape,	3	dr.

SECOND DAY.—COLTS PURSE.

Only two colts started.—Mr. Wootton's Primrose, and Mr. Nabb's —. Mr. Nabb's colt fell lame the first heat and was drawn, Primrose got course took the purse.

RETURNS.—COMPLETE.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.
The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States:

John Lee,
Samuel Smith,
Peter Little,
Henry R. Warfield,
Joseph Kent,
George E. Mitchell,
William Hayward,
A. S. Spence,
Raphael Neale.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WESTERN SHORE.
Anne Arundel county—William H. Marriott, Rezin Estep, Abner Linthicum and George Howard, of Brice.

City of Annapolis—Jeremiah Hughes and Thomas H. Carroll.

Baltimore county—John T. H. Worthington, N. F. Johnson, Tobias E. Stansbury and Edward Orrick.

Baltimore City—Thomas Kennedy and Robert Purviance.

Harford county—Alexander Norris, John Chauncey, William Whiteford and William H. Allen.

Allegany county—Thomas Greenwell, John A. Hoffman, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Pollard.

Frederick county—Henry Kemp, Francis Thomas, William P. Farquhar and John Fisher.

Washington county—Thomas Kennedy, Ignatius Drury, Elie Williams and Thomas H. Keller.

P. George's county—Benedict I. Semmes, William Wootton, Henry Culver and Benjamin B. Mackall.

Calvert county—James A. D. Dalrymple, Mordecai Smith, Sutton I. Weems and Richard Roberts.

St. Mary's county—John L. Millard, George S. Leigh, John S. Stone and Samuel Maddox.

Montgomery county—Archibald Lee, John A. T. Kilgour, Washington Duval and Eliza Williams.

EASTERN SHORE.
Cecil county—Daniel Sheredine, William Craig, Caleb Parker and James Gerry.

Kent county—Isaac Cannell, William H. Ringgold, Benjamin Massey and Joseph Ireland, Jr.

Queen Anne's county—James Roberts, W. E. Meconkin, Henry E. Wright and Henry R. Pratt.

Talbot county—Theodore R. Lookerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin and Thomas Kemp.

Caroline county—Thomas Salsbury, John Boon, David Casson and Joseph Douglass.

Dorchester county—Bartholomew Byas, Roger Hooper, John Willis and John N. Steele.

Somerset county—Littleton I. Dennis, Joshua Braxton, George Jones and Littleton D. Teakle.

Worcester county—William Releaf, J. P. Slemaker, Henry Franklin and Irving Spence.

[No return has yet been made of the persons elected in Charles county.]

WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
Kennedy,	1287
Drury,	1073
Williams,	1013
Keller,	933
Blifer,	791
Eouke,	710
McClain,	164

FREDERICK COUNTY.	
Kemp,	2090
Thomas,	2089
Farquhar,	2038
Fisher,	1867
Bants,	1477
Eastburn,	898
Hudson,	677
Eastburn,	677
Hudson,	677

TALBOT COUNTY.	
Loockerman,	806
Lloyd, Jr.,	777
Martin,	683

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.	
Loockerman,	806
Lloyd, Jr.,	777
Martin,	683
Green Mill,	679
Leonard Town,	415
Chapico,	272
St. Inigo,	272

CAPTAIN HULL.	
John L. Millard,	80
George S. Leigh,	138
Dr. Joseph Stone,	190
Samuel Maddox,	449
Wm H. Llewellyn,	557
George Pieter,	84
Charles Massey,	152
	177
	123
	536
	69
	56
	155
	196
	476
	42
	127
	123
	143
	413
	35
	88
	95
	147
	365
	5
	80
	4
	47
	226
	23
	10
	23
	62
	118

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE OF THE 7th.

The defence of Capt. Hull was read by his counsel before the Court of Inquiry, assembled at the navy-yard in Charleston, on Thursday afternoon. It was a document of great interest, and was considered by those who have attended the whole investigation, to have presented a faithful outline of the vast mass of testimony, occupying upwards of 400 folio pages, spread upon the record of the court. If this statement be correct, there can be no difference of opinion hereafter, as to the perfect integrity of Capt. Hull, and the unsubstantial and groundless charges that have been preferred against his official conduct. Without attempting to give an abstract of even the points of the defence, which was very much condensed, we may be permitted to state one fact contained in it. A candid consideration of this fact will at once extinguish in a mind of the least reflection, the charge of peculation and plunder, so confidently advanced against this distinguished officer. He stated upon his honour and veracity as a gentleman, that his whole real and personal property, including his prize money for capturing the Guerriere, his pay and emoluments for twenty-five years of service, and all his other resources, amounts to less than eighteen thousand dollars. A schedule of his estate, we understand, is to be annexed to the proceedings. The only regret we entertain at this circumstance is, that so gallant an officer should have felt it necessary to resort to his own vindication to an argument of this description; but having urged it, the charge of peculation is completely divested of even the shadow of a foundation.

The whole defence was very masterly, especially that part of it comprising an examination of Lt. Abbott's letters to the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to a refutation of the allegations they contain by means of the testimony before the court.

THE CROPS.

Of corn and cotton in North-Carolina are said to be uncommonly fine.

THE DAIRY.

From the New England Farmer.

BUTTER.—HOW MADE.

The dairy-house should be kept neat, should never front the south, south-east or south-west. It should be situated near a good spring or current of water. The proper receptacles for milk are earthen pans not lined or glazed with lead; or wooden trays. In warm weather, milk should remain in the pail till nearly cool before it is strained; but in frothy weather, it should be strained immediately, and a small quantity of boiling water may be mixed with it, which will cause it to produce cream in great abundance, and the more so, if the pans or vats have a large surface.

In hot weather, the cream should be skimmed from the milk at or before sun rise, before the dairy gets warm; nor should the milk, in hot weather, stand in its receptacles longer than twenty-four hours. In winter, milk may remain unskimmed thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The cream should be deposited in a deep pan, kept in summer in a cool place, where a free air is admitted.—Unless churning is performed every other day, the cream should be shifted daily into clean pans; but churning should be performed at least twice a week, in hot weather; and this should be done in the morning before sun rise, taking care to fix the churn where there is a good draught of air. If a pump churn is used, it may be plunged a foot deep in cold water, and remain in that situation during the whole time of churning, which will much harden the butter.

A strong rancid flavour will be given the butter, if we churn so near the fire as to heat the wood in the winter season.

After the butter is churned, it should immediately be washed in many different waters, till it is perfectly cleansed from the milk; and it should be worked by two pieces of wood; for a warm hand will soften it, and make it appear greasy.

Butter will require and endure more working in winter than in summer.

Those who use a pump churn, must keep a regular stroke; nor should they permit any person to assist them, unless they keep nearly the same stroke; for if they churn more slowly, the butter will go back, as it is called; and if the stroke be more quick, it will cause a fermentation, by which means the butter will acquire a very disagreeable flavour.

Cows should never be suffered to drink improper water. Stagnated pools, water wherein frogs spawn, common sewers, and ponds that receive the draining of stables, are improper.

The operation of churning may be very much shortened by mixing a little distilled vinegar with the cream in the churn. The butter being afterwards well washed in two or three changes of water, the whole of the acid will be carried off; or if any remain, it will not be perceived by the taste. A table spoonful or two of the vinegar to a gallon of cream.

THE NEW JOHN BURNESFIELD.

On Thursday last, the new John Burnesfield, a schooner of 150 tons, built at New York, arrived at this port. She is a fine vessel, and is expected to be soon ordered to sea by the navy.

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Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of a tract or parcel of

LAND

called "St. John's Reputation Supported," containing about 200 acres, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, and now in the possession of Charles Watson. Also several Negro Slaves. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. Sept. 26, 1822.

The Commissioners of the Tax

Of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the 21th day of October next.

By order, W. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 1

Cheap, for Cash!

Subscribers wishing to bring the business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely, John W. Claggett.

Sept. 12

50 Dollars Reward.



Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head.

I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL. 8w. Sept. 12, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise attend and superintend FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Claggett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY, WM WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGETT. August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY. August 8, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors), to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable Alma Mater, should be re-animated and fostered by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf in Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight, and take them away.

Feb. 24.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out-buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

16 BIRNIE, July 1822.

Sheriffalty.

William C. Davis,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some

LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms of Sale—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under than the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 2

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Philemon D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel county, called "Additional Defence," and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash. WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff. Oct. 2.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William F. Redding, and Samuel and William Meeter. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff. Oct. 2.

New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR, (One door below the Post-Office.)

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cambrics, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.

Adam and Jno. Miller. July 16.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

REPORT

Of all such ENGLISH STATUTES As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a list of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KIRBY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, & Co. John Miller Jr.

LEE'S ORIGINAL

Highly Approved Family Medicine. Lee's truly valuable medicines, have now stood the test of about sixteen years, and their excellent qualities are now well known and established. One of the most recent cases of cures of some of the most beneficial of his medicines, is all that the proprietor for want of room can select and annex, from the many in his possession.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. Please to ask for "Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills," with the signature of

NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co. as none others are genuine.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach & bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine. JACOB SMALL.

Aug. 9, 1821. Conway-st. Balt.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—Price 50 cts.

per Box.

A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

WONDERFUL TAPE WORM.—The proprietor of Lee's Family Medicine, has been put in possession of part of a tape worm, passed by a lady 40 years old, expelled by the use of Lee's truly efficacious Worm Destroying Lozenges, which measures 8 feet long, and contains 300 joints. This worm, with two round worms, of 13 and 15 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not 5 years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover-st. Baltimore.

Lee's Elixir—Price \$1 per bottle.

This truly valuable Medicine, has for the last sixteen years been the most efficacious medicine known, for speedily and effectually curing the most violent colds, coughs, and all Consumptions, (produced by violent cold and coughs) hundreds of cases of cures could be given (of persons snatched from the very brink of the grave, by the timely use of this invaluable medicine.) we can only give the following:

Wilmington, (N. C.) 23d May, 1821.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent head ache and pain in the breast, so that it was with the utmost difficulty I could draw my breath, or utter a single sentence louder than a whisper; I was advised by my friends to procure a bottle of your Elixir, which I did, and from two or three doses found great relief, and the use of one bottle effected my complete cure. You are at liberty to make this public in any manner you think proper. Your obliged humble servant, JOHN P. WILKINGTON.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Grand Restorative, or Nervous Cordial.—Price \$1 per bottle,

formerly \$1 50.

Amongst the most common symptoms attending this distressing complaint, are the following, viz:

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins, limbs, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour in every part of the system.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard—Price \$1 per bottle.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder—By the use of the bottle I purchased of you I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Your's with esteem

THOMAS WOOTON,

2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Fever and Ague Drops—Price

75 cents per bottle—formerly \$1.

Middletown, Md. Oct. 10th, 1821.

Sir—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind, not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully, ONEAL, RICHMOND, & CO.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Price 50 cents large boxes—small do. 37 1/2

cents per box—formerly large boxes 75 cts. small do. 50 cents.

Warranted to cure by any application, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or child of a week old.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—Price

75 cents per bottle.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—

A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhea. Price \$1 per bottle and box.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—

Which give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per phial.

Lee's Tooth Powder—

Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's Eye Water—

A certain cure for sore eyes. Price 50 cents a phial.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—

For the cure of head aches. Price \$1 a bottle.

Lee's Family Medicine.

Lee's Family Medicine, have now stood the test of about sixteen years, and their excellent qualities are now well known and established. One of the most recent cases of cures of some of the most beneficial of his medicines, is all that the proprietor for want of room can select and annex, from the many in his possession.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. Please to ask for "Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills," with the signature of

NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co. as none others are genuine.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach & bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine. JACOB SMALL.

Aug. 9, 1821. Conway-st. Balt.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—Price 50 cts.

per Box.

A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

WONDERFUL TAPE WORM.—The proprietor of Lee's Family Medicine, has been put in possession of part of a tape worm, passed by a lady 40 years old, expelled by the use of Lee's truly efficacious Worm Destroying Lozenges, which measures 8 feet long, and contains 300 joints. This worm, with two round worms, of 13 and 15 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not 5 years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover-st. Baltimore.

Lee's Elixir—Price \$1 per bottle.

This truly valuable Medicine, has for the last sixteen years been the most efficacious medicine known, for speedily and effectually curing the most violent colds, coughs, and all Consumptions, (produced by violent cold and coughs) hundreds of cases of cures could be given (of persons snatched from the very brink of the grave, by the timely use of this invaluable medicine.) we can only give the following:

Wilmington, (N. C.) 23d May, 1821.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent head ache and pain in the breast, so that it was with the utmost difficulty I could draw my breath, or utter a single sentence louder than a whisper; I was advised by my friends to procure a bottle of your Elixir, which I did, and from two or three doses found great relief, and the use of one bottle effected my complete cure. You are at liberty to make this public in any manner you think proper. Your obliged humble servant, JOHN P. WILKINGTON.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Grand Restorative, or Nervous Cordial.—Price \$1 per bottle,

formerly \$1 50.

Amongst the most common symptoms attending this distressing complaint, are the following, viz:

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins, limbs, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour in every part of the system.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard—Price \$1 per bottle.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder—By the use of the bottle I purchased of you I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Your's with esteem

THOMAS WOOTON,

2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Fever and Ague Drops—Price

75 cents per bottle—formerly \$1.

Middletown, Md. Oct. 10th, 1821.

Sir—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind, not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully, ONEAL, RICHMOND, & CO.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Price 50 cents large boxes—small do. 37 1/2

cents per box—formerly large boxes 75 cts. small do. 50 cents.

Warranted to cure by any application, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or child of a week old.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—Price

75 cents per bottle.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—

A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhea. Price \$1 per bottle and box.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—

Which give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per phial.

Lee's Tooth Powder—

Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's Eye Water—

A certain cure for sore eyes. Price 50 cents a phial.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1822	OCTOBER.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.
24	Thursday	6:39	5:21
25	Friday	6:40	5:20
26	Saturday	6:41	5:19
27	Sunday	6:42	5:18
28	Monday	6:43	5:17
29	Tuesday	6:44	5:16
30	Wednesday	6:45	5:15

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Edinburgh Magazine of June.

THE SPARTAN'S MARCH.

"It was at once a delightful and terrible sight," says Plutarch, "to see them (the Spartans) marching on to the tones of their flutes, without ever troubling their order, or confounding their ranks; their music leading them into danger with a deliberate hope and assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

See Campbell on Elegiac Poetry of the Greeks.

"Two morn upon the Grecian hills,
Where peasants dressed the vines,
There was sunlight on Cithæron's rills,
Arcadia's rocks and pines.

And brightly thro' his reeds and flowers
Eurasia wander'd by;
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the shepherd's choral strain,
That hymn'd the forest gold?
Or the virgins, as to Pallas' fane,
With their full-ton'd lyres they trod?

As helmets were glancing on the stream,
Sparta rang'd in close array;
As shields flung back its glorious beam
To the moon of a fearful day.

As the mountain-echoes of the land
Swell'd through the deep blue sky,
While to soft strains mov'd forth a band
Of men that mov'd to die.

They march'd not with the trumpet's blast,
Nor bade the horn peal out,
And the laurel woods, as on they pass'd,
Rung with no battle-shout.

They ask'd no Clarion's voice to fire
Their souls with an impetuous high;
But the Dorian reed, and the Spartan lyre,
For the sons of Liberty!

And still sweet flutes their path around
Sent forth Eolian breath;
They need not a sterner sound,
To march them for death!

So mov'd they calmly to their field,
Thence never to return,
Saw bearing back the Spartan shield,
Or on it proudly borne.

From the Boston Gazette.

RELIGION.

When worldly sorrows press the heart,
And chase its dearest joys away;
When all that virtue can impart,
Denies its consoling ray;

When Friendship turns with cold disdain,
From fond remembrance, now forgot;
When old Affections give us pain,
And out confirm our dreary lot;

When Love its purest tenders wears,
Around its hollow'd, spotted breast;
When Hope just whispers and deceives,
To leave it lonely and deprest;

A twinkling gleam relieves the gloom,
A spirit wrapt in Heavenly light,
Redeems us from this earthly doom,
Religion beams! and all is bright!

RELIGION.

Religion seems exactly fitted to
the wants of man. He is here in a
world of sin and sorrow, surround-
ed by ten thousand evils, from which
he cannot extricate himself.—The
vind blows, the storm rages, the
heavens gather blackness, the ele-
ments vie with each other for do-
minion, and feeble man finds himself

Just like a feather,
On the whirlwind's wing.

Pestilence and death are around
him—he sees the grim monster ap-
proach—his limbs are unnerved—
he cannot fly—he is sinking in de-
spair, when religion appears, and
by her light and presence dispels
his fears and reanimates his frames.
She has a power to charm, and while
she charms, she instructs. Her vo-
caries are happy, for she constantly
points them to a heaven of rest, in a
world where

No scorching rays of day,
No fatal damps of night,
Shall ever find their way,
To weaken their delight—
Where God himself gives Zion rest,
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets
of her society, pity those whose
highest ambition is "to shed lustre
over a few years—to live in remem-
brance a century or two, and then
be forgotten." Yet even, for this
the scholar labours, and the hero
endures hardships; this is the sum-
mit of human ambition, and the
boundary of its most sanguine ex-
pectation.

THE WORLD.

What is the world, even to those
who love it, who are intoxicated
with its pleasures, and who cannot
live without it? The world! it is a
perpetual servitude, where no one
lives for himself alone, and where
if we strive to be happy, we must
kiss its fetters and love its bondage.
The world! it is a daily revolution
of events, which create, in suc-
cession, in the mind of its partizans
the most violent passions, bitter ha-
treds, odious perplexities, devouring
jealousies, and grievous chagrins.
The world! it is a place of maledic-
tion, where pleasures themselves
carry with them their troubles and
afflictions. In the world there is
nothing lasting, nor fortunes the
most affluent—nor friendships the
most sincere—nor characters the
most exalted—nor favours the most
enviable. Men pass all their lives
in agitations, projects and schemes;
always ready to deceive, or trying
to avoid deception; always eager
and active to profit by the retire-
ment, disgrace or death of their
competitors; always occupied with
their fears or their hopes; always
discontented with the present, and
anxious about the future; never tran-
quil, doing every thing for repose
and removing further from it. Van-
ity, ambition, vengeance, luxury,
avarice—these are the virtues which
the world knows and esteems. In
the world, integrity passes for sim-
plicity; duplicity and dissimulation
are meritorious. Interest the most
vile, arms brother against brother
—and breaks all the ties of blood
and friendship; and it is this base
motive which produces our hatreds
and attachments! The wants and
misfortunes of a neighbour find only
indifference and insensibility,
when we can neglect him without
loss. If we could look into two dif-
ferent parts of the world—if we
could enter into the secret detail of
anxieties, and inquietudes—if we
could pierce the outward appearance
which offers to our eyes only joy,
pleasure, pomp and magnificence;
how different should we find it from
what it appears! We should see it
destitute of happiness—the father
at variance with his child—the hus-
band with his wife; and the antipa-
thies, the jealousies, the murmurs,
and the eternal dissension of fami-
lies. We should see friendships
broken by suspicions; by interests,
by caprices; unions the most endear-
ing dissolved by inconsistency; re-
lations the most tender destroyed by
hatred and perfidy; fortunes the
most affluent producing more vexa-
tion than happiness; places the most
honourable not giving satisfaction,
but creating desires for higher ad-
vancement; each one complaining
of his lot, and the most elevated not
the most happy. Massillon.

OLD TIMES.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

There are a number of interest-
ing facts relative to early American
History scattered through Holmes'
Annals. The editor of the Demo-
cratic Press has read the work for
the purpose of selecting such mat-
ter as may interest the American
people. He submits the result.

The Small Pox in 1693, (brought
in bags of cotton from the West-
Indies) caused a great mortality in
Portsmouth and Greenland, in N.
Hampshire.

The planting of rice was intro-
duced about this time, 1695, in Caro-
lina. A Brigantine from Madagas-
car touching at Carolina, Landgrave
Smith paid the captain a visit on
board his vessel, and received from
him a present of a bag of seed rice,
with information of its growth in
eastern countries; and of its incredi-
ble increase. The Governor divid-
ed his bag of rice among some of
his friends; who agreeing to make
an experiment, planted their parcels
in different soils. From this small
beginning arose the staple commodi-
ty of Carolina, the chief support of
the colony and the great source of
its opulence.

So early as 1696 a pamphlet was
published, recommending the laying
of a Parliamentary Tax on one of
the Colonies. This pamphlet was
answered by two others which to-
tally denied the power of taxing the
Colonies, because they had no re-
presentation in Parliament to give
consent.

In 1699, a mortal disease called
the yellow fever, which had before
been very fatal in some of the West
India Islands, swept off great num-
bers of people in Philadelphia.

In 1700 the Legislature of New-
York passed a law to hang every
Catholic Priest who should volun-
tarily come into that province.—
The same year the Legislature of
Massachusetts passed an act requir-
ing all Catholic Priests to depart
the province by the 10th of Septem-
ber.

A rupture having taken place in
1702 between England and Spain,
the Government of Carolina fitted
out an expedition against St. Augus-
tine, which failed and entailed a
debt upon the colony of six thousand
pounds, for the discharge of which
the provincial assembly authorised
the stamping bills of credit. This
was the first paper money issued at
Carolina.

In 1703 the Church of England
was established by a law in South
Carolina. Twenty lay commis-
sioners were constituted a corpora-
tion for the exercise of ecclesiastical ju-
risdiction with full powers to de-
prive ministers of their livings at
pleasure. The Legislature also pas-
sed an act to incapacitate every per-
son from being a member of any
general assembly, who should be
chosen for the time to come, unless
he had taken the sacrament of the
Lord's supper, according to the
rites of the church of England.—
Against this act the Dissenters in
that state, presented a petition to
the House of Lords, which resolved
that the act requiring conformity to
the Church of England, "is found-
ed on falsity in matter of fact, is
repugnant to the laws of England,
contrary to the charter of the pro-
priators, is an encouragement to
atheism & irreligion destructive to
trade, and tends to the depopulation
and ruin of the province." The
Queen, Anne, declared the act null
and void.

LAUGHABLE.

Among the preparations for the
late Bartholomew Fair, a ludicrous
scene took place. As one of the
itinerant showmen was passing thro'
Long-lane to Smithfield, the axle-
tree of his caravan broke, and dis-
charged its cargo into the street.—
Several monkeys were instantly seen
running in different directions, one
of which ran into a cook's-shop to
the no small discomfiture of the mas-
ter-cook and his hungry guests.—
The monkey, without waiting to exam-
ine the bill of fare, placed himself by
a dish of ready-sliced plum-pudding,
and with ceremony, helped himself,
and all remonstrance on the part of
the cook could not persuade him to
relinquish his delicious repast, un-
til his master, by force of arms,
dislodged him from the luxurious
banquet. [English paper.]

THE BREECHES & THE MAIL BAG.

A curious occurrence took place
some time since, in Hertfordshire,
about twenty miles from London.
The keeper of one of the Post-offi-
ces on the great Northern Road,
who was in the habit of sleeping in
a room so much elevated above the
road as to enable him to hand out
of the window the Post Bag to the
Guard of the Mail, had gone to bed
at an early hour according to cus-
tom. At half past three o'clock in
the morning he was half awaked
out of a heavy sleep by the well
known sound of the horn.—He
turned out of his bed mechanically,
and handed out what he supposed
to be his letter bag to the guard of
the mail, who threw what he receiv-
ed, without looking very closely at
it, into the receptacle. The coach
proceeded to town without delay,
and the Post Office keeper resumed
his sleep, in which he indulged until
his wife, who rose at five o'clock,
found it necessary to disturb him
in consequence of missing his bree-
ches, which he was in the habit of
keeping on a chair next to the bed,
and in which the greater part of
the receipts of the day were con-
tained. His wig and other things
were also missing. The first thing
that suggested itself to both, was
that some thieves must have got in
at the window, which they used, for
the reason above stated, to leave un-
fastened during the night. The
good woman, however, upon looking
under the bolster, found, to the as-
tonishment of both, the letter bag,
which should have been within a
few miles of London at the time.
—The absence of the breeches was
then fully accounted for. The own-
er fancied that the only safe place
in the house was between the bol-
ster and bed. On this occasion he
had mistaken the letter bag, which,
as well as his breeches, was made
of leather, for his property, and
placed it in the same spot. The
guard, who it appears, was satisfi-
ed with feeling, that what he had
got was leather, took no notice of
the extraordinary shape of the new
letter bag, and was overwhelmed
with surprise at finding, upon his
arrival in London, that the first
thing he laid his hand upon in rum-
maging for the most valuable con-
tents of the coach, was a pair of
old leather breeches, containing an
old pair of drawers, a pair of black
worsted stockings, a collar, a wig
and a pair of double sole shoes.
He had, however, scarcely exami-
ned this precious deposit, when a
messenger arrived in breathless
haste, from the Post Office keeper,
with the bag, which the guard very
willingly received in exchange for
the breeches.

THE PRESENT POPE.

Is eighty years of age, and has
governed the church twenty two
years.—There are forty four car-
dinals and twenty three vacant hats.
The number of Patriarchs, Arch-
bishops, and Bishops, dispersed
throughout christendom, is 550.
The reason of the vacant hats is,
that the moderate revenues of the
Ecclesiastical State compel the Holy
Father to be as sparing as possi-
ble in filling up the vacancies, lest
the scanty income of the college
should be still more subdivided.
The present income of a Cardinal
is not more than four hundred
pounds sterling a year. Lon. pap.

SHIPWRECK.

The schooner William, R. Allen,
of Boston, from St. Mary's, sailed
on the 25th. ult. with a cargo of
Lumber, for Philadelphia, 27th. ult.
lat. 31 40, twenty miles south of
Savannah, was capsized and remain-
ed on her beam ends thirty minutes,
when, after cutting away the weath-
er lanyards, the mast went, and she
righted—the crew consisting of
Richard Allen, J. Eddeston, J. Par-
son, J. N. Jones; and a black boy,
were washed off; but regained the
deck, with the exception of J. N.
Jones, who was drowned. The
decks were swept of every thing;
the vessel full of water, and the sur-
vivors subsisted for 10 days, with
difficulty, on a small quantity of
raw salt beef and fish, say about 6
or 7 pounds, and a shark they had
taken, without bread, and a trifling
quantity of water. On the 7th
inst. was discovered by the scht
Eliza & Polly, Foreythe, from Ha-
vanna for this port, who came and
took us off. N. Y. pap.

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

A sharp set genius for dramatic
fame, introduced himself to the late
Mr. Garrick for the purpose of dis-
playing his imaginary talents. Al-
though he had scarcely in his life
been off his shop-board, yet such
was his opinion of his abilities as
an actor, that he thought himself
sufficiently competent to the ardu-
ous task of rehearsing a part before
so judicious, severe, and discrimi-
nating a judge of acting as Mr.
Garrick.

This Cockney by birth, and a
tailor by profession, thus addressed
our Roscius;

Sir, I am your most in-de-fat-
igable humble servant—I shall be
wastily happy and very proud of
the opportunity of being made a
factor.

Well said Mr. Garrick, and pray
what part would you wish to have
the opportunity of acting?

Romo, sir—Romo, sir, replied
the tailor—I should like to preform
the part of Romo—for my wife says
how I read Robinson Crusoe so
wastily vell; and as how I have so
sweet a voice, that she's wastily
sure and very sartin I should make
a monstrous moving loyear.

Well, sir, asked Garrick, are you
perfect in the part of Romo, as you
call it.

O yes sir, answered Snip—I am
maui sartin I can go through every
stich of it from beginning to the
end on't.

Pray sir, Mr. Garrick asked—Do
you recollect a passage in that play
where he describes a huge Colossus
bestriding the lazy-pacing clouds,
and sailing on the bosom of the air?

O yes sir, replied Snip, wastily
vell.

Then pray tell me sir, continued
Mr. Garrick, when he was bestrid-
ling those clouds, supposing his
stride to be about the extent of a
moderate sized rainbow, which way
would you go to measure him for a
pair of breeches?

Lord have mercy on us, cried the
tailor here's a pretty job of journey
work! Make a pair of breeches for
a rainbow! Why I don't believe two
tailors in London ever did such a
thing in their lives—and I'm sure I
could as soon make a pair for the
man in the moon.

Then pray sir, asked Mr. Gar-
rick, most indignantly, how came
you to think of undertaking my bu-
siness, when you are not master of
your own?

Lord, sir, replied the frightened
tailor, I only vented—You only vent-
ed, repeated Mr. Garrick—didst
thou ever behold Macbeth, with
boisterous rage, bully the ghost of
Banquo off the stage?

No sir, says Snip.

You shall behold it now, then,
said Garrick.

Avaunt and quit my sight! thy shears are
edgeless,
And thy Goose is cold—thou hast no thread,
Nor needles in those paws that thou dost
stitch wretal,
What Manager dare, I dare—approach thou
like the
Grin and greasy lamp lighter, or armed
chimney-sweeper,
With brush and soot bag—take any form
but that,
And my rich ward-robe shall yet escape
cabbaging,
Or dare me to thy shop-board with thy
shears;
If trembling I inhibit, then protest me
The batch of a button hole—Hence, horri-
ble tailor, hence,

Avaunt was the word, and the
tailor was off in a tangent, perfect-
ly cured of his passion for the stage,
which he resolved never to think of
more, but to attend to his shop-
board.

SORROW.

It is the constant business of sor-
row to draw gloomy and dejecting
images of life; to anticipate the hour
of misery, and to prolong it when
it is arrived. Peace of mind and
contentment fly from her haunts,
and the amiable traces of cheerful-
ness die beneath her influence. Sor-
row is an enemy to virtue; while it
destroys that cheerful habit of mind
by which it is cherished and sup-
ported. It is an enemy to piety; for
with what language shall we ad-
dress that Being, whose providence
our complaints either accuse or deny?
It is the enemy to health, which de-
pends greatly on the freedom and
vigour of the animal spirits, and
of happiness it is the reverse.

TOBACCO.

Some tobacco made by Judge Dorsey last year, sold in Europe for \$52 per hundred; and some which grew in Montgomery county and sold here for \$37, brought in Holland the enormous sum of upwards of \$60 per hundred.

It has been suggested to us lately by dealers in the article, and other good judges, that none but dull tobacco can be made on land which has been lately enriched by clover and plaster of paris. Tobacco as well as corn, plaster communicates a deep green colour, and the ripening to both is much retarded, and the colour injured. None but the brightest tobacco is now worth making, and that proves always to be the brightest which grows off most rapidly, and comes soonest to maturity. [Am. Far.]

THRESHING MACHINE.

Among the most remarkable inventions exhibited at Brighton, last week, was a threshing machine by Mr. Joseph Pope, formerly of Boston. We do not profess much judgment in this department; but this machine impressed us with the belief of its singular adaptation to the purpose for which it was designed. It can be easily carried about by two men, and carted from place to place. It is extremely simple in the construction, cannot easily be put out of order, and any injury it may receive can be repaired without difficulty. With this implement we are assured one man and a boy, or two men, can thresh 500 bushels of wheat in 12 hours. This assertion we have no reason to doubt, and we think the invention admirably calculated for our small farms, and when constructed upon a larger scale, nothing could be better for the extensive wheat growers in Maryland and Virginia.

From Houlston's American Daily Advertiser.
TO THE FARMERS.
Especially to those of Pennsylvania, and of States bordering on it.

It has long appeared to me, that you practice an exceeding erroneous method in the manuring of your land. Although the fact has now all but too far slipped for these remarks to tend to lessening the evil, yet, as it is "better late than never," I shall proceed—Your erroneous practice alluded to, is that of hauling out your manure and laying it in small heaps during a very warm season of the year, (August) exposed, of necessity, to the parching rays of the sun, which exhausts one fourth part of it at least, thereby occasioning you a very great loss in the manure, and in the labour of hauling it out, and, of course, the crop which follows is much diminished in quantity from what it might be under other modes.

It has long since been ascertained, that the quantity of water exhaled from the surface of the earth by the sun, in warm weather, is very great—say the lowest calculation, during summer months, not less than 1500 gallons per acre per day.

Now, supposing that each of the small heaps of manure, as they lie shot out of the cart, to be four feet square on the surface of the ground, and the exhalation or evaporation by the sun, during August, to be the rate of 1500 gallons per day per acre, and the acre to be 4840 square yards—each square yard of ground must emit about one third of a gallon of fluid per day—each small heap of manure occupying about, or nearly two square yards of surface, would yield nearly two thirds of a gallon of fluid, for each day it remains exposed to the direct rays of the sun. And supposing the manure to remain in these small heaps but one week before they are spread and covered over by the operations of ploughing and harrowing, and it may often be observed to remain much longer than a week—each small heap of manure must lose four gallons of its fluid in a week, or 32 lbs. weight of the best part of its substance. I will suppose a cart load of manure, hauled by two horses, to weigh twelve hundred weight, and to be distributed into ten small heaps, in the field, each heap would weigh about 120 lbs., which, by remaining so long exposed, loses one fourth of its best parts—But, although calculations, as above, only show the loss to be one fourth, or one entire load of manure in four, yet, practical remarks would, I think, make the waste much greater—for, we may observe the straw, &c. of manure exposed, to become totally dry and exhausted.

In my opinion, the best mode of being manure on land, is for the dung cart to follow the plough, and to spread it in very small heaps in the furrow last made—then, as the plough returns, it would cover the manure by the sod next turned up—cross ploughing and harrowing would afterwards incorporate the manure with the soil, and preserve the former from the principal part of that exhaustion which, in the present mode, wastes so much of what is valuable to the farmer.

The chief or only change, then, in the mode of applying manure, is, to have the dung cart and the plough going at the same time.

THE BEST METHOD OF FATTENING PIGS.

Put two shoats of the same litter and weight in different sties for fattening, give each of them the same quantity of any food whatever, and make no difference but in the quantity of water given. For instance, Dame's pig has a gallon a day, and mine but two quarts, or in proportion to a larger quantity. Dame's pig will be considerably the fattest and largest, but mine will be the firmest and best meat. Quantities of liquids extend the vessels of both man and beast, and a due, but not over proportion of water is a necessary consideration for those who would have good pork.

Things you may do in NOVEMBER.

Earth up celery, which was planted out in the spring. Tie up endive for blanching. Continue to sow spinach, radish and lettuce seeds. Plant Windsor beans. (A liquor to steep Windor beans, to give the first shoot strength, is prepared as follows: take three quarts of sheep dung, two quarts of pigeons, four quarts of lard, and six quarts of well rotted horse dung from an old dung hill; pour eight gallons of water on it, stirring it well and frequently; after standing twelve hours, pour off the clear liquor, and let your beans lie twenty four hours in it, then plant them out immediately.) Sow early peas. Trim your monthly roses; and, at the full moon, open their roots and dung them. Sow cabbage for the spring; but screen them from severe cold, while very young. Prune your vines; and plant out red and striped rose trees.

From the Boston Patriot.

SAVE THE GREEKS.

An appeal to the Citizens of the United States in general, and of the city of Boston in particular, in behalf of the suffering Greeks.

The cause of this suffering people must be dear not only to every lover of liberty, but to every friend of humanity and every Christian. They are struggling for their very existence, against a race of the most merciless and incorrigible barbarians that ever disgraced the name of man. The character of the Turks is too well known to require comment. Ignorant, fanatical, brutal and ferocious, destitute of almost every virtue, and stained with every vice, the sworn foes of every thing bearing the name of Christ, whom no treaties can bind, and whose faith with all but Mahometans is never given but to be violated, they ought to be treated as enemies to mankind, and all civilized nations ought to combine either in exterminating them from the earth they have polluted, or in depriving them of power for future mischief.

For three hundred and seventy years these wretches have infested the finest part of Europe; and during that period have perpetrated every enormity that can make the heart sick with disgust, or the blood curdle with horror. What was this beautiful country once? The glories of ancient Greece require no new pens to celebrate them. Whatever was great in arts, what ever was useful or beautiful in arts, what ever was excellent in civil institutions, live in imperishable records as the works of a free, enlightened and magnanimous people. What is she now? The miserable victim of fanaticism and cruelty, groaning beneath a tyranny without example in history, and openly threatened with overwhelming and final destruction. Her cities depopulated, her fields laid waste, the monuments of her ancient greatness and prosperity delaced or destroyed, her sons the abject slaves of wretches they despise, her daughters the desolate victims of indiscriminate brutality—her cup of misery has been drained to the dregs, and her wrongs cry to Heaven for retribution.

The contest in which the Greeks are now engaged, being a contest for existence and marked by circumstances of incredible atrocity, gives them an irresistible claim to the sympathies and assistance of the whole civilized world. To the humane and enlightened citizens of these United States, this claim will not surely be lost. A struggle for liberty alone is sufficient to rouse the sympathies of Americans; but to the cries of a people contending against a late replete with every imaginable horror, their ears cannot be deaf, nor their hearts impenetrable. What American but lamented the failure of the Italians in their late attempt to recover their freedom? Yet, benumbing and paralyzing as is the leaden sway of Austria, it is scarcely itself compared with the fate that awaits the suffering Greeks. Who can read, without shuddering, the accounts of the horrors committed at Scio? Yet every spot of this bleeding country is threatened with a similar catastrophe, while all Christian Europe views the scene in silence, nor raises a hand to arrest the march of the destroyers. There was a time when such enormities would have roused all Christian Europe in a crusade against these wretches, and when a Don John of Austria, or a Sobieski, would have carried the sword of vengeance to the very gates of Constantinople.

Though the accounts we receive of excesses committed by the Turks are appalling beyond description, yet, from their very extent and generality, we do not realize half of their horrors. We read of their burning of cities and villages, the murder of thousands of men in cold blood, and the carrying of women and children into slavery. Dreadful as these accounts are, they present nothing distinct or definite, they offer no details of individual calamity which the reader can realize and bring home to his bosom. Let him select a single instance and view in succession all the horrors it presented. Let him take the case of a single family, and imagine the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, associated by every tie that can bind man to earth, or render existence desirable, and endeared to each other by every sympathy that affection can allow; then let him view them involved in one indiscriminate slaughter, or severed from each other's hearts, scattered round the world and consigned to fate, compared with which, even death is mercy! Let him view their once peaceful and happy dwelling wrapped in flames and falling around them, a heap of smoking ruins. Let him imagine tender and delicate females, nurtured in affluence, and educated with all the care and tenderness that affection could inspire, dragged, naked, with ropes about their necks, by a Russian janissary, into an open market place, sold like heads of cattle, transported thousands of miles beyond their native shores, victims to the brutality of an Algerine pirate! Let him imagine all this, and then reflect that the hall has not been told him! The details are too dreadful to dwell upon, nor would I shock the feelings of a civilized people by attempting a description. It is sufficient that such horrors exist, and are of daily and hourly occurrence.

The question that immediately and naturally presents itself is, whether the people of the United States will exert themselves to arrest the progress of such desolating calamities. They amply possess the power, and very slender efforts of it might render them the saviors of a whole people. That our government should do any thing, is neither to be expected nor wished. Not a dollar could be appropriated from the public treasury without an act of Congress, and it is to be devoutly hoped that we will never depart from our present political connections. Whatever is done, must proceed from the voluntary exertions of individuals; and here every thing may be expected. The wealth of the American will enable them to do much, and their characteristic humanity and generosity will prompt them to every thing.

GRACCHUS.

SAVE THE GREEKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Statesman. The party at this place thank you for the zealous Statesman has taken in the cause of the Greeks. We raised a noble cross on the mountain, in the rear of the mineral springs, and solemnly dedicated it to their cause, on Saturday last. The cross may be seen from Jay street. A number of donations were accepted, and several gentlemen volunteered their services for the delivery of that suffering portion of Europe from the power of the Turks.

ORANGE SPRINGS.

TOWN MEETING.

From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 15. Agreeably to a notice which had been for some days previously published, a Town Meeting was held in one of Sig. Canis's Assembly Rooms. The Mayor was called to the chair, and J. N. Moulter was appointed Secretary. The object of this meeting was then disclosed by Dr. Thornton to be, to commence a contribution of money to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty. After some brief discussion, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next, when it is presumed, the question on this proposition will be finally decided. If we might judge from circumstances, there was on the part of the majority of the meeting, no want of sympathy for the sufferings of the Greeks, but some doubt of the utility of the proposed contribution, and even of its expediency, when compared with objects nearer home, demanding all that charity has to bestow of the superfluities of life, or of the redundancy of wealth. The address of Dr. Thornton was heard with attention and respect, creditable to the meeting. We do not know whether a production of this sort is a proper subject for comment—but we shall be excused for saying, that we do not concur in all the views expressed by our fellow-citizen on this occasion, nor in the main purpose of his address; and yet we do believe, if there ever was a holy cause, it is that of the Greeks.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of the state of Vermont, at their late session at Montpelier, have rejected the proposition for forming a general Grand Lodge of the United States, to be located at the City of Washington.

Burlington Sentinel.

THE FORTUNE.

Of the late Sir Samuel Achmuty, is estimated at £200,000 sterling—one fourth of which, according to the London papers, will be inherited by the widow of his only brother, the late Robert N. Achmuty, of Newport, Rhode-Island.

MRS LYDIA GOWING.

Relict of Lt. James Gowing, one of the first and most respectable inhabitants of the town of Jaffrey, (N. H.) on the 8th ult. at the age of 88, enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of seeing at her own table, the whole number of her eight sons and four daughters, with their companions, except two, enjoying the full tide of health and affluence. Few, with her, can say, they have seen 26 children, 81 grand children and 3 great grand children, (in all 110) 88 yet living and prosperous!—How happy, if she can say at the great feast above, "Here am I, and the children thou hast given me."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

New York Oct. 16.

THE RACES.

The first day's purse of one thousand dollars was yesterday easily taken by Eclipse. Four horses were entered for the prize, viz: Mr. Van Rant's Eclipse; Mr. Badger's horse, Sir Walter; Mr. Sleeper's filly, Duchess of Marlborough; and Mr. Jackson's Mare Slow and Easy. The first heat of four miles, was run in seven minutes 5 seconds—being five seconds longer than was occupied by Eclipse and Sir Walter in May last. Eclipse came in ahead every time in the first heat, but all the horses ran well, and neither were distanced. Lady Marlborough came in next to Eclipse. The first and second rounds of the second heat, were beautiful running between Eclipse and Sir Walter—the two others having been withdrawn. Sir Walter the second time came in half his length ahead of Eclipse; but the latter soon shot ahead; Sir Walter flagged, and when about two thirds of the way round, stopped short. It is in truth no contest between Eclipse and any horse that has yet met him upon the turf. The horses were all fine, elegantly formed animals, but Mr. Jackson's mare we think the handsomest creature we ever saw. She eclipsed all others in beauty, as much as Eclipse did in speed.

There were probably from ten to fifteen thousand people on the ground and among them were many ladies.

October 17.

Second Day.

Mr. Sleeper's Lady Lightfoot, took the purse yesterday, (purse, \$6000,) having no competitor. We do not grudge Mr. S. the money, for he is a liberal gentlemanly sportsman.

October 18.

Third Day.

The third day's purse of \$300 was won by Mr. Jones's mare, Slow and Easy, beating Mr. Sleeper's Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Watkins's horse Eclipse, Mr. Walton's Sambo, Mr. Bedell's Defiance, and Mr. Van Rant's colt, Whip. The race was well contested and afforded much sport. The first heat was won by the Duchess of Marlborough, and the two succeeding ones by Slow and Easy.

The owner of the American Eclipse, it will be seen by the following note, has taken up the challenge given him by Mr. Harrison, of Virginia.

New York, October 15th, 1822.

To James J. Harrison, Esq.
Sir—In the New York Evening Post of Saturday last, I perceive a sporting challenge given by you to the owner of the horse "American Eclipse," to run Sir Charles against my horse, the four mile heat, over the Washington Course, on the 15th or 20th of November next, for five or ten thousand dollars—to run agreeable to the rules of that course.

My engagement in attending the Long Island races, have prevented me from giving an earlier answer to your communication—indeed the confident terms of the challenge seemed to require due deliberation on my part, before I had determined that my horse should come in contact with the "Victor of the Southern State." I have duly deliberated, and now agree to meet you on the terms you have proposed, and as in naming two sums, you leave the choice with me, for which to run, I choose the greatest, that the object of contest may correspond with the fame of the horse.

Enclosed I send you an agreement, signed by me, containing the terms of your challenge, which you will also sign, and forward to the cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, to be kept by him. Upon receiving notice of this having been done, I will meet you at Washington, on the first day of November next, for the purpose of depositing the money.

Respectfully, your's,

G. W. VAN RANST.

FROM HAVANA.

New York, Oct. 15. Captain Arango, of the Neptune, who left Havana on the 7th inst. communicates the following:—Apiratical schooner mounting nine guns, one on a pivot, arrived there on the 6th, prize the U. S. ship Peacock, having been captured on the north side of Cuba. The schooner at the time of her being fallen in with by the Peacock, was engaged with a British King's schooner from Nassau—and would have captured her if the Peacock had not come up in time. All but four of the pirate's crew made their escape to the shore. The Peacock had taken another privateer schooner and sent her to Pensacola. The pirates were still cruising in great numbers.

TEN TIMES ROUND THE GLOBE!

HENRY SLEEPER, Stage Driver. It is well known to many of the citizens of Philadelphia and Germantown, who travel in stages between these places. For three and twenty years he has followed his present employment of stage driving, most of which time has been occupied in driving the Germantown stage;—during this period he passed over a space daily, including Sunday, of thirty miles—consequently he has rode, two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, equal to going ten times round the Globe! And what is worthy of remark, he was never overtaken once, and that when turning a four horse stage in a narrow street in Philadelphia.

Henry is a man of temperate habits, cheerful disposition, obliging and kind, and those who know him always prefer riding with him, and such is their confidence that young children are frequently placed in the stage under his care without parents or friends. He has a wife and five children whom he supports comfortably.

Village Record.

QUADRUPLED LETTER CARRIER.

Mr. John Freeman, of Framden, some time since, gave to Mr. Charles Freeman, of Stowupland, a mastiff bitch (and her whelp, J) which is now kept by him, and which regularly goes twice a week, some times thrice, from Stowupland to the parish of Framden (in the night), thereby establishing a post between the parties, it being a distance of about nine miles. Letters are secured upon the dog's neck in the evening by Mr. Freeman, of Stowupland, and are received by Mr. Freeman, of Framden the following morning; the dog remains during the day, never longer, and returns to Stowupland, where letters are received the succeeding morning.

Bury Post.

REAR CHASE.

York, (Upper-Canada,) Sept. 23.

The week before last, two boys, one ten and the other 11 years of age, sons of Mr. Wm. Johnson of Campden Bay, Lake Simcoe, observed an old bear and 3 young ones swimming across the bay; they put out after them with a bark canoe, and by the use of their fire arms, soon dispatched the young ones, and took them on board of their canoe. They made several shots at the head of the old one, with little or no effect; at length, coming in contact with her, one of them fired and broke her shoulder—the savage ferociousness of the animal was now raised to desperation—he endeavored to upset the canoe. A sister on the shore seeing the hazardous situation of her little brothers, took another boat and put out to their assistance. The bear saw her coming; left the boys and made towards her, upon which the young Nimrods cried out, "Don't fear, Sally, jump on the nose, and keep her back; we have broken one of her shoulders, keep her back till we can load again, and we will break the other." The boys were as good as their word—they did so—and having both legs disabled, they pushed her head under water with their paddles and drowned her. They, with some difficulty, got her into the boat, and took the four in triumph to land. The names of these lads are James and William Johnson.

THE DUEL—MR CUMMING.

Has published five large newspaper columns upon this odious subject, in which, for the third time, he offers Mr. McDuffie battle, and concludes with an implication of the second of the latter, Capt. Elmore, by such gross and unpardonable terms, as according to the rules of civility, cannot fail to make him a principal, if indeed, agreeing in sentiment with Mr. McDuffie he should not think him out of the ranks of honour, on account of the mode of terminating the last intended meeting. The publication would be unsuitable for our columns, as well on account of its size, as the indecorum of the manner and subject.

Mr. Cumming required a postponement for 24 hours, for various reasons assigned; but it was refused by Mr. McDuffie, who they separated.

"Jack and Gill went out the mill" And they both came down again without falling.

GREAT PRODUCT.

A Pumpkin seed accidentally deposited in a garden spot of Walter M. Farland, Esq. of Hopkinton, the last spring, has produced thirty one pumpkins, weighing 574 pounds; the length of the vine and branches being 890 feet. We have full assurances of these facts.

Boat. Cent.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

We have lately heard several accounts of deaths occasioned by the existence of this gas, or fixed air, in wells. As this gas is immediately absorbed by lime, it is singular that any person should venture into a well till he has provided for his safety by throwing limewater into it. Should a person working in a well be overcome by this gas, the first step towards his relief should be to throw several buckets of limewater into the well, and then persons can descend and rescue the sufferer without hazard.

VACCINATION.

It is stated in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 6th of July last, that Doctor Barry, by great exertion, has been so fortunate as to introduce vaccination into Africa, and that upwards of 2,000 persons had been vaccinated. Lymph had also been sent to the Isles de Loos, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast, and every means taken to induce the natives of the interior to partake of its advantages. Dr. Barry is said to have been the first to introduce vaccine matter into Africa. Repeated efforts had heretofore been made, but they always failed.

Late from France.

By the arrival of the ship Howard, Captain Holdrege at this port last evening, we have received his regular issue of the Constitutional and Journal des Debats to the 14th Sept. inclusive, from which we gather the following items of interest.

The most interesting news furnished by this arrival is the following, account of an unexpected disaster of the Greeks in the Morea.

An extract from the Austrian Observer of the 24 Sept. is contained in the Journal des Debats of the 13th, which represents the state of the Greek to be in a very unfavourable condition. The Chilian, Olysses, is said to have deserted the cause of the insurgents, after having put to death two of the deputies sent to him by the Government of Corinth; in consequence of which he was declared an enemy to his country, and anathematized by the Metropolitan. Chourschid Pacha had been already 10 days in Libadia. A corps of 8000 men have been transported to Corinth, whose appearance has spread consternation throughout the peninsula. Many of the most important families in the Morea have lately arrived at Zante. The only three strong places in the peninsula, now in the possession of the Greeks, are Corinth, Napoli de Malvoise and Nafarino, which are in the worst condition for defence, furnished neither with provisions nor ammunition. Jussuf Pacha was on the 17th or 18th ult. at Bostizza on the northern coast of the Morea, which place he destroyed, as also soon after Petrinizza, and marched upon Corinth, from which he was but a few miles distant.

"Trieste, Aug. 27.—Letters from Corfu of the 16th Aug. announce that the Turks had already made an incursion into the Morea 15 days before the arrival of their fleet. European (Austrian) vessels transported them from Lepanto to the Southern shore of the Gulf, and Jussuf Pacha had advanced from Patras towards Argos. The Greek armies acting against Chourschid Pacha, in Thessaly, are thus threatened in their rear; and if the news of the defeat of Chourschid Pacha is not confirmed, the Morea is in great danger. The plan of Turkish operation appears to have been designed by Europeans, and its execution is supported throughout by the agents of European powers.

"Aug. 28.—Letters from Cephalonia of the 14th Aug. announce the capture of Vostiga and Xilostastro by Jussuf Pacha, who was seeking to form a junction with the Turks arrived from Lepanto. These two towns have been burnt, and the inhabitants put to the sword. According to the same letters, Chourschid Pacha is marching upon Corinth, the senate of which has fled and dissolved itself."

There is a kind of contradiction between these two letters, as by the first it seems to be supposed that Jussuf Pacha, shut up in Patras, would have been liberated by the Turkish troops; while, according to the second letter, the two Turkish corps were acting separately—but this circumstance affords only a feeble gleam of hope. It would be more important to know whether Colocotroni, chief of the Mainioti, with the army which was before Patras had attempted the defence of Corinth, or had thrown himself into the mountains of Maïna, where he might hold out a long while.

Augsborg, Sept. 7.—The catastrophe apprehended by the friends of humanity and of the Greeks has arrived. The Turkish army has penetrated into the Morea, both by the Isthmus of Corinth and the Straits of Lepanto.—The Austrian Observer gives accounts of the march of Chourschid towards Corinth, by Thermopylae. We have a letter from Trieste which gives an account of the manner the invasion was effected.

Patras, Sept. 13.

The disastrous news from Greece, which we gave yesterday, no longer admits of doubt. Our correspondent at Augsborg confirms them by his letter of the 7th September. It is less by his virtues than by the publication of an amnesty, that Chourschid Pacha has succeeded in disarming the Greek population of 49 villages, between Thermopylae and the Isthmus. The citadel of Corinth has been delivered by traitors to his lieutenant Mahmud Pacha.—The Greek senate having taken refuge at Argos, has caused the traitors to be beheaded. Colocotroni, with his Mainioti, has saved himself in the mountains, as we had supposed. There is only one circumstance which would seem favourable to the Greeks, which is, that Chourschid Pacha has returned to Thessaly, where new insurrections render his presence necessary. But it is added that he has left a large force in the Morea, stated at 50,000 Turks and Albanians, which appears to us a little exaggerated. The Turkish fleet is at Patras.

The King has issued an ordinance, dated the 6th Sept. by which, after stating that it is of importance to give more encouragement to the study of the Roman law, which has served as the basis of the French codes, professorships are established—of the Institutes, another of the pandects, and others of various further branches of the French civil law.

The Court of Assizes at Poitiers at half past twelve at night on the 11th Sept. terminated its 17th and final hearing, when judgment of death was pronounced against Gen. Berton, Caffie, Sauge, Henry Predin, Senechault and Jaglin. Jaglin was to be executed at Thouars, and the others at Poitiers. The Court also condemned for misprision, Ailla, Ferrol, Ricque, Ledier, Lambert, Sausais, Beaulais and Coudray. The latter are sentenced to a fine of 2,000 francs and five years imprisonment. The other conspirators were condemned to smaller fines and a lesser term of imprisonment. Berton and Caffie were degraded from their rank as members of the Legion of Honour, and Berton from that of Knight of St. Louis.

The individuals condemned to imprisonment for the affairs of the conspiracy at Rochelle, were conducted on the morning of the twelfth ultimo, to the prison at Poissy.

Accounts from Spain state that the invasion was widely extending, and that the yellow fever had been introduced into Cadiz by an American vessel.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Warsaw on the 27th Aug.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the second day of November next, all the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Reilly, of and in one undivided fifth part of a tract or parcel of land, lying in the lower end of Anne Arundel county, called "John and Mary's Chance," containing 100 acres, more or less, late the property of said O'Reilly, and seized and taken at the suit of Patrick O'Reilly, administrator of Pollydore E. O'Reilly. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Oct. 17.

Wm. O'Reilly, Sheriff.

The Commissioners of the Tax

Of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the 20th day of October next.

By order, W. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 19.

Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close will dispose of their

Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely, John W. Claggett.

Sept. 12.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head. I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere so that I can find him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept. 12, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, at a most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Claggett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY, WM. WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGGETT.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

The University of Maryland. ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors), to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16

11 D.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will find them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit, of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822.

BIRNIE.

Sheriffalty.

William C. Davis, Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12.

3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some

LIKELY NEGROES. Terms of Sale.—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

Oct. 3.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 25th instant, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, Poplar Springs, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Philemon D. Hobbs, either at law or in equity, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the upper end of Anne Arundel county, called "Additional Defence," and "Over-sight," containing in the whole thirty-four acres and thirty-five perches, more or less, late the property of said Hobbs, and seized and taken at the suit of James A. Lee—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash. WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

Oct. 2.

3w.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th instant, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Jehu Chandler, either at law or in equity, in and to one House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, on "Duke of Gloucester street," late the property of said Chandler, and seized and taken at the suits of William E. Redding, and Samuel and William Meester. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms Cash.

Oct. 3.

WILLIAM O'HARA, Shff.

3w.

New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR.

(One door below the Post Office.)

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.

Adam and Jno. Miller.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT

Of all such ENGLISH STATUTES As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a list of such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible; in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

Oct. 17.

Grafton B. Duval Jr.

3w.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, October 1822.

A. Robert Armstrong, Daniel Allen, B. Elias Barry, James Brown, Robert Brotherton, John Butler, C. David S. Caldwell, 4, Michael Cooper, Thomas R. Cross, 3, John Clayton, Milton T. Colburn, 3, Wm. Case, John W. Case, John N. Chisholm, Archibald Constable, Thomas Chase, Mrs. Matilda Cathell, D. John Dunn, Thomas Deraugh, E. Richard Elliott, S. River, Mrs. M. Elliott, F. Asariah Fobes, G. Mrs. Ann O. Gibson, John J. Gibson, H. J. Gibson, Samuel Goddard, Wm. Gore, Nicholas W. Goldsborough, H. Jeremiah Hughes, Miss Margaret Houghton, Miss Margaret Houghton, 2, John Halley, Rachel Harbert, Wm. I. Hall, Rev. Henry Hammond, Mrs. Margaret H. Hall, J. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, Mrs. Mary C. Hill, John C. Harvey, Arthur Harvie, Mr. Hone, John Hurford, 3, Mrs. Letitia Jarbo, Thomas Joyce, L. James Linn, 2, Joseph Linn, 2, Thomas Lee, D. L. L. & Co, P. Q. Lecheltner, 2, Salem Linthicum, John Little, Perry Lyles, Fredk. & Lutig, 3, M. Mrs. Letitia Jarbo, Thomas Joyce, N. James Linn, 2, Joseph Linn, 2, Thomas Lee, D. L. L. & Co, P. Q. Lecheltner, 2, Salem Linthicum, John Little, Perry Lyles, Fredk. & Lutig, 3, R. Richard Rishy, Mrs. Mary A. Rhodes, Leonard Robinson, Henry Robertson, 2, Wm. Richardson, Thornton Robinson, John T. Richardson, Anthony Ross, Anthony Robertson, S. Catharine Schogell, George Sevon, George Stevens, Wm. E. Stephens, Miss Susan Sutherland, Regin Spurrer, 3, Wm. Sewell, Mrs. Minny Sewell, Leonard Scott, Dr. J. B. Stockist, Philip Schwarz, John Smith, W. W. Stevens, Mrs. Hestura, A. Schwyter, T. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, W. G. Teek, V. Jeremiah Vincent, Mrs. Mary Varian, W. Wm. H. Winder, Levin W. I. Wise, Mrs. Williams, George Watts, Wm. E. Winchester, Henry Welch, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Thomas Watkins, Cole Wardell, Wm. Wardell, Mrs. Delilah White, Y. Basil Yewell, James Munroe, P. M.

Oct. 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 8th, 1822.

On application by petition of Eliza Beth Craggs, administratrix of George Craggs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of George Craggs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1822

Eliza Beth Craggs, Adm'r.

Oct. 10.

NEW GOODS.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have just received a supply of

New Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationary, &c. which they offer for sale, upon reasonable terms

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wrightson Bryan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate will render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, without delay; and all persons indebted will please to call on Messrs. Bryan and Anderson, at the late store of Wrightson Bryan, and make payment. Such accounts as remain unsettled on the tenth December ensuing, will be put in suit without respect to persons.

William Wilkins, jr. Adm'r.

Oct. 17.

Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Catron.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Davall, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Grafton B. Duval Jr.

Oct. 17.

3w.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, at the late residence of John H. Hunter, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, containing on South-East street, thirty three feet, and running back to the river, four feet, more or less. Seized and taken at the property of John H. Hunter, and will be sold to satisfy debt due John Hunter, for the use of William Glover.

John D. Baldwin, Constable.

Oct. 17.

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy, to be illustrated by experiments. The Philosophical Apparatus was made by the first artists in London, and procured by the Board of Governors and Visitors at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. An excellent Chemical Apparatus has also been lately purchased. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the College edifice on the second Friday in December next.

Such a course of instruction, has long been a desideratum in this city, and if duly appreciated and patronized, must prove of incalculable utility to our youth of both sexes, and promote the best interests and rising reputation of St. John's. N. B. The terms, hours of attendance, &c. shall be made known in a future advertisement.

Sept. 26.

New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are

Shephard's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,

Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety,

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and suitable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, September 18, 1822.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the 30th inst. and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western-Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern-Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

Sept. 26.

To Rent,

A MIDDLE SIZE FARM,

ALSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS.

The tenements have comfortable dwellings, and a few acres of good cleared land are directly at the water's edge. The privilege of clearing of land, if desired, would be allowed.—The farm contains about two hundred thousand corn hills, divided into three fields, under good fencing. A large quantity of woods pasture is also inclosed; the buildings are common but comfortable, a good log tobacco-house 44 by 22. The soil is remarkably kind for light land, and is suited to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco, and particularly so to most kinds of marketing. To an industrious tenant the rent would be made accommodating. Application may be made to Doct. H. W. Waters, near the Green Tree Pump, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

The highest wages will be given to a man that can come well recommended as an Overseer, and who understands the management of tobacco.

C. W.

Sept. 26.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS OF Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive. Price—\$6 ad.

Sept. 27.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store, price 50 cts. The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments thereto.

Oct. 25.

MARY IVOL LXX PRINTED AND BY JONAS G CHURCH-STREET Price—Three Dollars WEEKLY A OCTOBER. 31 Thursday 1 Friday (Nov.) 2 Saturday 3 Sunday 4 Monday 5 Tuesday 6 Wednesday MISCELL WOMAN A woman's love deep Is like the violet flower That lifts its modest head In some sequestered spot And blest is he who finds Who sips its gentle dew He needs not life's op Nor all the care he A woman's love is like A wild rose on a thorn Amid the wild and storm A burning wild, o'er its leaf is seldom And blest is he who m Beneath the sultry How gladly should his A woman's love is like A star that shines secure Amid the clouds of care And blest is he to who Within its shade is his The world with all its BENEVO the low prayer Overl never turn from in this bleak A what were that loss to heart! Others do the law What to thyself thou hope thy foes, and And friends and na lone Human weal and thine own. From the AGRICULT Great God of Eden! And shed upon the Nature's first glad breath at thy glance Kiss'd by the Sun's smile plain, and joy With life, and joy God of the Clouds! The fountains of And on the expecta Four down the ri The Farmer, when Joy in the merc's Thanks on thy pro And smiling, loo God of the Shee! Are due our than When harvest's gr On Plenty glad Then shall our th Thy grace we w And thank that Go Our basket and From the Sat Of all human a tains its end, for a station, it reaps Pride is one people generally they all partak is, nevertheless base kind. It ought to be he horrence, and as a viper with der the domini the devil; for v er virtue, relig abide. As, t ought to influe ry particle of ed out and, n cherished in it pride of dress view, neither ling in virtue an overbeari trample upon the ignorant, and heap up a fountain of in view. It the possessor of his own st him consider neath him. with an ocean at a throne-w tended man s pride with v was possesser overthrow th the superior Like Lucifer, spirit be, wh

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DAY	OCTOBER.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Saturday
1	Thursday	6	47	5	13			
2	Friday	6	49	5	11			
3	Saturday	6	50	5	10			
4	Sunday	6	52	5	8			
5	Monday	6	53	5	7			
6	Tuesday	6	54	5	6			
7	Wednesday	6	55	5	5			

MISCELLANEOUS

WOMAN'S LOVE

A woman's love deep in the heart,
Is like the violet flower,
That lifts its modest head apart
In some sequestered bower;
And blest is he who finds that bloom,
Who sips its gentle sweets;
He needs not life's oppressive gloom,
Nor all the care he meets!
A woman's love is like the spring
Amid the wild alone,
A burning wild, o'er which the wing
Of cloud is seldom thrown;
And blest is he who meets that fount
Beneath the sultry day;
How gladly should his spirit mount
How pleasant be his way!
A woman's love is like the rock
That every tempest braves,
And stands secure amid the shock
Of ocean's wildest waves;
And blest is he to whom repose
Within its shade is given;
The world with all its cares and woes,
Is less like earth than heaven.

BENEVOLENCE.

On the low prayer and plaint of woe,
Quiver never turn away thine ear—
When in this bleak wilderness below,
A wretch is man, should Heaven re-
fuse to hear!
Others do (the law is not severe)
What to thyself thou wishest to be done,
Be thou thy foes, and love thy parents dear,
And friends and native land—nor those a-
lone
Whom weal and woe learn thine to make
Thine own. **BEATTIE.**

From the Plough Boy.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.
Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand
That first clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land
Nature's first rich perfume:
Bless at thy glance the flowers sprang,
Kind'd by the Sun's first rays—
While plain, and hill, and valley rang
With life, and joy, and praise.
God of the Clouds! thy hands can open
The fountains of the sky,
And on the expectant thirsty crop
Pour down the rich supply.
The Farmer, when the seed time's o'er
Joys in the mercies given—
Thanks on thy promise'd harvest's store,
And smiling, looks to Heaven.
God of the Sheaf! to thee alone
Are due our thanks and praise,
When harvest's grateful labour's done,
Thou plenty glad we gaze:
Thou shalt our thoughts on Heaven rest
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercy's best
Our basket and our store.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Of all human actions, pride seldom ob-
tains its end, for aiming at honour and re-
putation, it reaps contempt and derision."
Pride is one of those vices which
people generally overlook, because
they all partake in its influence. It
is, nevertheless, a demon of a very
base kind. It is a principle which
ought to be held in the greatest ab-
horrence, and cast from the breast
as a viper with a deadly sting. Un-
der the dominion of pride we serve
the devil; for where it exists, nei-
ther virtue, religion, nor morality can
abide. As, therefore, these only
ought to influence the mind, so every
particle of pride should be root-
ed out and, "meek-eyed humility"
cherished in its stead. It is not the
pride of dress that I would have in
view, neither is it a pride of excel-
ling in virtue or learning; but it is
an overbearing spirit which will
trample upon the poor, the meek or
the ignorant, destroy their rights,
and heap up a pile of injuries when
a fountain of blessings ought to rise
in view. It is a pride which fills
the possessor with conceited notions
of his own excellence, and makes
him consider all other mortals be-
neath him. It is a pride which,
with an ocean of vices, aspires to
the perfection of deity, and aims
at a throne which it never was in-
tended man should ascend. It is a
pride with which Lucifer himself
was possessed when he attempted to
overthrow the throne of Grace, and
rise superior to the "great first cause."
Like Lucifer, too, will the fall of that
spirit be, who possesses the vice just

mentioned. For while fortune
may smile upon his vanity, and suc-
cess crown his views; but in the end
he will find his doom irretrievably
fixed, and finally cast beneath the
most abject of those whom in his
prosperity he did not deign to look
upon. Humility is the principle in-
tended for us; it is a heavenly prin-
ciple; it sheds lustre on human na-
ture, makes it acceptable to the Cre-
ator, and at last crowns it with a
wreath of never-fading joys.

From a late English paper.

**INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE RELI-
GIOUS CEREMONY OF TAKING THE VEIL.**

The "Letters from Spain, by Don
Leucadio Doblado," may be rank-
ed with those of Don Esprilla,
both as to talent and authenticity.
The writer is evidently, a person of
strong mind, of somewhat lively
fancy, and of liberal notions—but
he is no Spaniard. The name he
has chosen is sufficiently apposite
upon this point—it is indeed Doblado.
However, we do not like him
the less because he is an English-
man with a Spanish title; for we
have thus obtained a better book up-
on Spain than could have been pro-
duced, we suspect, by a native. The
style is vigorous and elegant—the
information often curious—and the
sketches of manners animated and
amusing. We select, from the eighth
letter, the following powerful de-
scription of the glowing passions,
half human, half divine, which are
excited in the bosom of a youthful
female destined to monastic seclu-
sion, and of the solemn ceremonies
that accompany her final renuncia-
tion of the world:—

There is an extreme eagerness in
the Catholic professors of celibacy,
both male and female, to decoy young
persons into the toils from which
they themselves cannot escape. With
this view they have disguised the
awful ceremony which cuts off
an innocent girl from the sweetest
hopes of nature, with the pomp and
gaiety which mankind have unani-
mously bestowed on the triumph of
legitimate love. The whole pro-
cess which condemns a female "to
wither on the virgin thorn," and
"live a barren sister all her life," is
studiously made to represent a wed-
ding. The unconscious victim, gen-
erally in her fifteenth year, finds
herself, for some time previous to
her taking the veil, the queen—nay,
the idol of the whole community
which has obtained her preference.
She is constantly addressed by the
name of bride, and sees nothing but
gay preparations for the expected
day of her spiritual nuptials. At-
tired in a splendid dress, and deck-
ed with all the jewels of her family
and friends, she takes public leave
of her acquaintances, visits, on her
way to the convent, several other
nunneries to be seen and admired
by the reclus inhabitants, and even
the crowd which collects in her pro-
gress follows her with tears and
blessings. As she approaches the
church of her monastery, the digni-
fied ecclesiastic who is to perform
the ceremony, meets the intended
novice at the door, and leads her to
the altar amid the sound of bells
and musical instruments. The mo-
nastic weeds are blessed by the
priest in her presence; and having
embraced her parents and nearest
relations, she is led by the lady who
acts as bride's-maid to the small
door next to the double grating,
which separates the nuns' choir from
the body of the church. A curtain
is drawn while the abbess cuts off
the hair of the novice, and strips
her of her worldly ornaments. On
the removal of the curtain she ap-
pears in the monastic garb, sur-
rounded by the nuns bearing lighted
tapers, her face covered with the
white veil of probationship, fixed on
the head by a wreath of flowers.—
After the Te Deum, or some other
hymn of thanksgiving, the friends
of the family adjourn to the Loca-
tory, or visiting-room, where a colla-
tion of ices and sweet-meats is
served in the presence of the mock
bride, who, with the principle nuns,
attends behind the grating, which
separates the visitors from the in-
mates of the convent. In the more
austere convents the parting visit is
omitted, and the sight of the novice
in the white veil, immediately after
having her hair cut off, is the last
which, for a whole year, is granted
to the parents. They again see her

on the day when she binds herself,
with the irrevocable vows, never to
behold her more, unless they should
live to see her again crowned with
flowers, when she is laid in her
grave.

Instances of novices quitting the
convent during the year of proba-
tion are extremely rare. The cere-
mony of taking the veil is too solemn,
and bears too much the character of
a public engagement, to allow full
liberty of choice during the subse-
quent novitiate. The timid mind
of a girl, shrinks from the idea of
appearing again in the world, under
the tacit reproach of fickleness and
relaxed devotion. The nuns, be-
sides, do not forget their arts during
the nominal trial of the victim, and
she lives a whole year the object of
their caresses. Nuns, in fact, who
after profession, would have given
their lives for a day of free breath-
ing out of their prison it has been
my misfortune to know; but I can-
not recollect more than one instance
of a novice quitting the convent;
and that was a woman of obscure
birth, on whom public opinion had
no influence.

That many nuns, especially in
the more liberal convents, live hap-
py, I have every reason to believe;
but on the other hand, I possess in-
dubitable evidence of the exquisite
misery which is the lot of some un-
fortunate females, under similar cir-
cumstances. I shall mention only
one case, in actual existence, with
which I am circumstantially ac-
quainted.

A lively and interesting girl of
fifteen, poor, though connected with
some of the first gentry in this
town, having received her educa-
tion under an aunt who was at the
head of a wealthy, and not austere,
Franciscan convent, came out, as
the phrase is, "to see the world,"
previous to her taking the veil. I
often met the intended novice at the
house of one of her relations, where
I visited daily. She had scarcely
been a fortnight out of the cloister,
when that world she had learned to
abhor in description, was so visibly
and rapidly winning her affections,
that at the end of three months,
she could hardly disguise her aver-
sion to the veil. The day, however,
was now fast approaching which
had been fixed for the ceremony,
without her feeling sufficient resolu-
tion to decline it. Her father, a
good but weak man, she knew too
well could not protect her from the
ill treatment of an unfeeling mother,
whose vanity was concerned in thus
disposing of a daughter for whom
she had no hopes of finding a suit-
able match.

The kindness of her aunt,
the good nun to whom the distressed girl
was indebted for the happiness of
her childhood, formed, besides, too
strong a contrast with the unkind-
ness of the unnatural mother, not
to give her wavering mind a strong
though painful bias towards the clois-
ter. To this were added all the
arts of pious seduction so common
among the religious of both sexes.
The preparations for the approach-
ing solemnity were, in the mean
time, industriously got forward, with
the greatest publicity. Verses were
circulated, in which her confessor
sang the triumph of Divine Love
over the wily suggestions of the
impious.—The wedding dress was
shown to every acquaintance, and
due notice of the appointed day was
given to friends and relatives. But
the fears and aversion of the devo-
ted victim grew in proportion as
she saw herself more and more in-
volved in the toils she had wanted
courage to burst when she first felt
them.

It was in company with my friend
Leandro, with whose private histo-
tory you are well acquainted, that I
often met the unfortunate Maria
Francisca. His efforts to dissuade
her from the rash step she was go-
ing to take, and the warm language
in which he spoke to her father on
that subject, had made her look upon
him as a warm and sincere friend.
The unhappy girl, on the eve of
the day when she was to take the
veil, repaired to church, and sent
him a message, without mentioning
her name, that a female penitent re-
quested his attendance at the con-
fessional. With painful surprise
he found the future novice at his
feet, in a state bordering on dis-
traction. When a flood of tears al-
lowed her utterance, she told him,

that for want of another friend in
the whole world to whom she could
disclose her feelings, she came to
him, not however, for the purpose
of confession, but because she trust-
ed he would listen with pity to her
sorrows. With a warmth and elo-
quence above her years, she pro-
tested that the distant terrors of
eternal punishment, which she fear-
ed, might be the consequence of her
determination, could not deter her,
from the step by which she was go-
ing to escape the incessant persecu-
tion of her mother.—In vain did my
friend volunteer his assistance to
extricate her from the appalling
difficulties which surrounded her; in
vain did he offer to wait upon the
archbishop, & implore his interfe-
rence; no offers, no persuasions could
move her. She parted as if ready
to be conveyed to the scaffold, and
the next day took the veil.

The real kindness of her aunt,
and the treacherous smiles of the
other nuns supported the pining no-
vice through the year of probation.
The scene I beheld when she was
bound with the perpetual vows of
monastic life, is one which I cannot
recollect without an actual sense of
suffocation. A solemn mass, per-
formed with all the splendour which
that ceremony admits, preceded the
awful oath of the novice. At the
conclusion of the service, she ap-
proached the superior of the order.
A pen, gaily ornamented with arti-
ficial flowers, was put into her trem-
bling hand, to sign the engagement
for life, on which she was about to
enter. Then standing before the
iron grate of the choir, she began
to chant, in a weak and fainting
voice, the act of consecrating of
herself to God; but, having uttered
a few words, she fainted into the
arms of the surrounding nuns. This
was attributed to mere fatigue and
emotion. No sooner had the means
employed restored to the victim the
power of speech, than, with a vehe-
mence which those who knew not
her circumstances attributed to a
fresh impulse of holy zeal, and in
which the few that were in the pain-
ful secret saw nothing but the mad-
ness of despair, she hurried over
the remaining sentences, and sealed
her doom for ever.

The real feelings of the new vo-
vatees were, however, too much sus-
pected by her more bigoted or more
resigned fellow prisoners; and time
and despair making her less cau-
tious, she was soon looked upon as
one likely to bring disgrace on the
whole order, by divulging the se-
cret that it is possible for a nun to
feel impatient under her vows. The
storm of conventual persecution (the
fiercest and most pitiless of all that
breed in the human heart,) had been
lowering over the unhappy young
woman during the short time which
her aunt, the prioress survived.—
But when death had left her friend-
less, and exposed to the tormenting
ingenuity of a crowd of female ze-
alots, whom she could not escape for
an instant, unable to endure her
misery, she resolutely attempted to
drown herself. The attempt, how-
ever, was ineffectual. And now the
merciless character of Catholic su-
perstition appeared in its full glare.
The mother, without impeaching,
whose character no judicial steps
could be taken to prove the invalidi-
ty of the profession, was dead; and
some relations and friends of the
poor prisoner were moved by her
sufferings to apply to the church for
relief. A suit was instituted for
this purpose before the Ecclesiasti-
cal Court, and the clearest evidence
adduced of the case. But the whole
order of Saint Francis considering
their honour at stake, rose against
their rebellious subject, and the
judges sanctioned her vows as volun-
tary and valid. She lives still in a
state approaching to madness, and
death alone can break her chains.*

* She died in 1821.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

This prince, the brother of the Em-
peror of Russia, is a man of rather
unpolished manners and of Hercu-
lian strength. His personal courage
is notorious in all the engagements
during the late war, he headed the
charges of his guards like a com-
mon grenadier, baring his arm, to
his shoulder, and raising his sabre,
exclaiming, "Now, my lads, let us
at them!"

THE WILD MAN OF THE WATER.

There are several well authenti-
cated accounts of individuals, who,
having been separated from the rest
of the human species by accidents,
for which it is impossible to account,
have lived in a wild state for a long-
er or shorter period. Among these,
not the least extraordinary is the
following story, which has appear-
ed in respectable publications of the
Continent, where its authenticity
has never been questioned:

In the Spring of the year 1776,
the farmers of the fishery in the
lake called Konigs See, in Hungary,
several times observed what appear-
ed to be a kind of naked quadruped,
which always ran very swiftly from
the shore into the water, and disap-
peared before they could distinguish
to what species it belonged. After
many fruitless attempts, they had
at length the good fortune to catch
the supposed monster in their nets.
When they had secured their prize,
they discovered, to their astonish-
ment, that it was a human being,
whom they immediately conveyed to
Capvar, to the steward of Prince
Esterhazy, who, on communicating
the circumstance to his illustrious
employer, received orders to take
good care of this merman, and
place him under a keeper. The in-
dividual, at that time a lad of about
seventeen, had all the human or-
gans of perfect form excepting that
his hands and feet were bent, be-
cause he crawled; that he had a
kind of membrane between the fin-
gers and toes, like the web footed
aquatic animals, and that the great-
est part of the body was covered
with scales. He was taught to walk
erect. At first he was supplied with
no other food than raw fish and crabs
which he devoured with great avidi-
ty; and a large tub was kept full of
water, in which he took great de-
light to bathe. His clothes were
frequently very troublesome to him,
and he would strip them off, till by
degrees he became accustomed to
them. To boiled vegetables, animal
food, and dishes prepared with
flour or meal he never could be prop-
erly accustomed, because they disa-
greed with his stomach. He learn-
ed to speak, pronounced many words
intelligibly, worked hard, and was
docile and gentle. In about three
quarters of a year, when he was
not so strictly watched as at first,
he went one day to the castle over
the bridge, and seeing the moat full
of water, leaped into it with all his
clothes, and disappeared. The
greatest pains were taken to catch
him again, but to no purpose. He
was seen indeed after some time,
when an addition was made to the
canal running from the Raab tow-
ards the Neusidler See; but it was
found impossible to secure him.

LITERARY SALES.

The first edition of Scott's Fam-
ily Bible was published in England
in the year 1792, and consisted of
5000 copies; another edition was
published in 1802 of 2000 copies;
another in 1811 of 2000 copies;
another in 1814 of 3000 copies; the
latest edition is stereotyped, and the
number is not known. This work
has been published in America eight
times; viz. in Philadelphia, three
editions of about 8500 copies; two
editions in New-York, about 9000
copies; in Hartford, Ct. about 4000
copies; in Boston two editions of
4000 copies. The retail price of
all these various editions, as com-
puted by the biographer of Mr.
Scott, would amount to the sum of
199,900l or 887,556 dollars! Prob-
ably no theological work can be
pointed out, which produced by its
sale, during the editor's life time,
an equal sum. A new edition of
this work is now in press in this city,
in six vols. octavo. [Palladium.

From Homes' Annals.

In 1749 Philadelphia contained
two thousand and seventy-six dwel-
ling houses. There were eleven
places of public worship in the city,
viz.—two Presbyterian, two Quak-
ker, one Church of England, one
Roman Catholic, one Moravian, one
Baptist, one Swedish, one Dutch
Lutheran, and one Dutch Calvinist.
This year the drought in New-
England was so great that the grass
crop did not yield a tenth of what
it usually yielded, and the inhabi-
tants were obliged to send to Penn-
sylvania and others to England for
Hay.

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE SEED CORN.

Go through your fields, and observe what stalks produce two ears of corn, and collect a sufficient quantity of such ears for your next year's seed. You will gain by so doing.

From the Plough Boy. FATTING CATTLE.

Mr. Homespun.
I have lately read an essay of Mr. Lantoe, of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given.

In the winter of 1817, Mr. L. fatted an ox, and a heifer, in a way that he found cheaper than common feeding. He fatted the heifer first. Her food for the purpose was chopped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allowance of oil cake, or boiled flaxseed—the whole mixed up so as to form a mush. Of this about three pecks was given at a time. In fattening the heifer, she only eat a bushel of boiled flaxseed. Some boiled hay was also given her.—The ox was afterwards fatted in pretty much the same manner, as nearly as we are able to understand the report of the two cases; for Mr. L. appears to have been more of an adept in fattening, than in describing the manner with clearness and precision. According to this account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode were very uncommon, and he says that the fattening of these cattle afforded him more clear profit than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever before fatted. It would seem indeed, that he considerably more than doubled the price of his cattle in fattening them and that the expense was very inconsiderable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fattening for the winter stores, I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fattening cattle with the least expense. It will readily be perceived, however, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of using boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam boiled, which may be done with a little expense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when in its green state. A Plough Boy.

TO PRUNE VINES TO ADVANTAGE.

In pruning vines, leave some new branches every year, and take away (if too many) some of the old, which may be of great advantage to the tree, and much increase the quantity of fruit. When you train your vine, leave two knots, and cut them off the next time; for, usually, the two buds yield a bunch of grapes. Vines, when thus pruned, have been known to bear abundantly, whereas others that have been cut close, to please the eye, have been almost barren of fruit.

TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES.

When peach trees are on the decline dig round them, and pour about half a bushel of brine out of a herring barrel on the roots. If some of the herrings are in it the better. It will generally restore the tree to perfect health in a short time.

From the American Farmer. NORTH CAROLINA PEAS.

Raleigh, N. C. 1822.
In travelling to Newbern, I have been asked at houses of accommodation on the road, (taverns there are none) how many peas I would have given to my horses? If I answered none at all, I have sometimes been told that they fed with nothing else! They are reputed very nutritious but have been known to kill horses not accustomed to their use.

PLOUGHING

At the ploughing match in Topsfield, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Brocklebank, of Rowley. He had one pair of oxen and a driver, and ploughed a quarter of an acre, 5 inches deep, in 43 minutes. N. Hampshire Repository.

A LARGE ONION.

Mr. Wm. Wordon, of Russia N. York, during the last season, has raised in his garden a double onion, weighing two pounds and seven ounces! We question whether "Thy fields, O Wethersfield! of yore
"That many a pungent Onion bore."
Can show a Yankee product of the kind, superior to this. People's Friend.

CURING TAINTED MEAT.

Meat which has been kept too long in summer, may be deprived of its bad smell, by putting it in water, and throwing into the pot, when beginning to boil, a shovel full of live coals, destitute of smoke; after a few minutes have elapsed the water must be changed, when the operation, if necessary, may be repeated. N. E. Farmer.

PRESERVING MEAT.

The New-England Farmer says, meat surrounded by Charcoal, will keep for months.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

Best white wheat, \$1.40 to 1.47—Red wheat, \$1.28 to 1.30—White corn, 65 to 66 cts.—Yellow, 62 to 65 cts.—New corn, 60 cts.—Rye, 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 cts.—Flour from the wagons, \$6.50 cts.—Barley, 75 cts.—Hay, \$19 per ton—Rye straw, \$12 do.—Shad, No. 1, trimmed, \$7.50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5.50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7—No. 2, do. \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$3.25 to 3.37—No. 2, \$3 to 3.12—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$17—Baltimore, prime do. \$12—Hams, 14 to 16 cts.—middles, 10 to 12 cts.—Other articles same as last report.

Sales of Maryland Tobacco.—Good spanked, \$20 to 22—Fine red, \$20 to 24—Good Patuxent, \$20 to 22—Common, \$2 to 4—Inferior, no sales.—A few hogheads of Virginia sold at \$7.50.

From the Lancaster Gazette. THE SUSQUEHANNA.

A gentleman residing at Port Deposit kept an accurate account of the produce, which arrived at that place down the Susquehanna during last spring, which amounts to the enormous sum of One million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars, invoice cost at the places of loading. To form a correct view of the trade of the river, it would be necessary to calculate the value of wheat, lumber, coal, plaster, &c. &c. sold at the different landings on the river from Northumberland to Safe Harbour—but as we have no data upon which to found a calculation, we can only suppose it from the great bustle and appearance of trade during the spring months, from the immense quantities of wheat-purchased by the owners of merchant mills in the neighbourhood of the river, and the stores of lumber and coal laid in for the supply of the adjacent country. We believe were we to estimate it at one-third of the whole quantity we should not be far wrong, which would make the value of the whole vendible trade amount to about one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

We are happy to find that the improvement of that part of the river, lying between the mouth of the Juniata and Sunbury, is progressing rapidly, under the management of Mr. Green. Our legislators refused to make any appropriation towards removing the obstructions between Columbia and the Maryland line. Our boatmen must calculate on encountering all the usual dangers and difficulties between these two points for one season longer.

The improvements that have already taken place, and the well-grounded hopes entertained, that the system adopted will be persevered in until every impediment is removed, has induced a number of families, natives of Lancaster county, to settle on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Several have purchased improved farms of excellent lime-stone land in the valleys of Union, Northumberland and Columbia counties—and a number, who had turned their attention to the Western States, upon reflection, have concluded that the interests of their families would be better promoted by settling nearer home—in a healthy country—abundant with fine streams of water—convenient to the best market, insuring a good price for produce—and the land as good as heart can wish.

Acquaintance with the great body of land watered by the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna, and having paid particular attention to its local advantages, enables us to say that no part of the United States at the present moment, presents a more inviting prospect to the industrious farmer or mechanic. It is a fact, and one well worthy of consideration, that flour can be carried for less cost from points on the navigable part of the Juniata or west branch to Baltimore, than from the city of Lancaster to Philadelphia. And it is also a fact, that flour in barrels was asked from Milton to the Chesapeake, carried across in wagons to New Port and shipped thence to Philadelphia, and every expense included, cost less per barrel in carriage than the rates of carriage from Columbia to Philadelphia. What then must be the facility, the safety and cheapness of conveyance of weighty articles to market when the present dangers and difficulties to the navigation of the river are removed.

These facts are the foundation of important consequences, the rapid increase of the value of landed property throughout the whole district of country convenient to the navigable streams and branches of the Susquehanna, a corresponding reduction in those counties possessing an overflowing population, and a gradual equalization in the value of good land wherever situated.—These will be closely followed by a revolution in trade and manufactures. Manufactures of iron—linen—woolen—and even cotton goods will be established in the interior—where living is cheap—labour moderate—water power abundant and the principal part of the raw materials produced. An impolitic, niggardly and negligent legislature may retard, but it cannot prevent these changes. Sectional jealousies may also have their effect—but the invitation which the natural advantages of the country presents, are inducements to its settlement and improvement.

It has been remarked, and with too much truth, that in every county in our state in which turnpike roads have become numerous, county and state roads have been neglected. This is particularly the case in the rich county of Lancaster. Our principal turnpikes are good, but our county and state roads are execrable. Of these, the road leading from the city of Lancaster to Port Deposit, may be ranked among the worst, though it is a very important one and becoming daily more so.

We understand it is in agitation to prepare a petition to the legislature to open a state road 50 or 60 feet wide from the city of Lancaster to the Maryland line, in as nearly a direct course to Port Deposit as circumstances will allow, pursuing the course of the present road when advisable.

The great and increasing intercourse between the interior of our state and the Chesapeake bay ought of itself to be a sufficient inducement with the legislature to make a liberal appropriation for the construction of a good free road on the route proposed.—But when we take into view the importance it must be to the county of Lancaster, we hope her members in the legislature will press the matter with all their force. It may be borne in mind that this county has obtained little assistance in proportion to what she contributes to the general stock, towards improving her condition. Her claim therefore, on the present occasion, while it is one of great interest to the middle, northern and north-western counties, will hardly meet with refusal.

In the first place, as it regards the city of Lancaster, the great travelling between a number of the counties enumerated and the city of Baltimore, particularly in the spring of the year, will be by a stage line through Harrisburg to Lancaster, and Port Deposit—thence by steam boats to Baltimore. 2d. The distance from Lancaster to Port Deposit will be about 32 miles, which being a sea port, shortens our land carriage to the Ocean more than one-half. In fact the bridge and turnpike tolls from Lancaster to Philadelphia will pay the whole cost of carriage to and from Port Deposit to Columbia or to the city of Lancaster.

This to our farmers, millers and distillers, is of immense importance. The formation of the proposed road will put it in their power to carry their flour and whiskey to market at less than one-half the present cost; will enable the millers on the Conestoga to give as good price for wheat as those

on the Octorara, and as plaster, salt, fish and West India produce may be sold full as cheap at Port Deposit as at Philadelphia, there can be no difficulty in procuring a back load.

The road once made Port Deposit will become immediately a place of business, and without such a road it never can. It is therefore fair to conclude that Maryland will do her share towards its completion.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The fire which took place at the store of a very eminent house in the Drug and Colour business, in August last, furnishes another instance of Spontaneous Combustion, and adds another substance to the catalogue of those which inflame spontaneously when left in contact with Linseed Oil. The effects of the contact of Linseed Oil with hemp, &c. are well known, but it is believed that Straw similarly situated, has not been noticed as producing the same dangerous effects as the other articles above alluded to, and from the very great loss which an ignorance of the fact may occasion, it cannot be too generally known. It appears, that in the instance above noticed, some loose straw had been thrown into a corner of the cellar in which the fire originated, a cask of Linseed Oil standing near had leaked, and some of the oil had flowed along the floor under the straw, which was not subject to any pressure greater than that occasioned by a small portion of the straw being trod on by the persons passing from one part of the cellar to the other—the cellar had not been opened for some time before the fire was discovered. That this was a case of Spontaneous Combustion from the foregoing causes, is evident from a variety of circumstances, and particularly from the fact, that no light nor fire had been in the cellar for a great length of time previous. Poulson's American.

REAL NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Mr. John F. Hicks, farmer in Smithfield, Madison County, (N. Y.) having accidentally had his leg broken, which prevented him from attending to the getting in of his crop, his neighbours, to the number of one hundred, turned out on Wednesday last, and in the space of four hours, gathered and secured from eight acres, 250 bushels of corn; besides digging and burying 100 bushels of potatoes, and securing all Mr. H's pumpkins, stalks, &c. [N. Y. pap.]

ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

It is known that upon the evacuation of the Island of St. Helena, by the King's troops, a detachment of the royal marine forces, under Major John Campbell, was sent on to take possession and garrison the almost barren Island of Ascension. The following extract from a letter will therefore be read with interest, as it describes the present state of the island, and its well-appointed small band of protectors.—

Ascension, July 5.
"When we arrived from England, we found every thing in such a horrid state, that made us quite unhappy; but Admiral Lambert, having considerably complied with all our requests, in supplying us with drays, mules, harness, wood, lime, pitch, tar, &c. we now go on extremely well.—With respect to military duty, we have, & are able only to perform, very little, being obliged to keep all the artificers constantly at work in their own departments. Then the getting down of the water from the spring nearly five miles off, and collecting and carrying thistles and grass for the mules, upwards of three miles over the rocks and stones on men's shoulders, require the services of a sergeant and six privates. The gardens are up near the top of the highest mountain on the island, and to cultivate them and to look after the pumpkin vines, require three more.—Then we have a boat's crew, a cook, and servants, so that mounting guard is almost out of the question.

The gardens are by no means productive; the most essential roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. do not return above one seed, and that of a bad quality. Beans, peas, cabbage, and other greens, no better; in fact, French beans and small salads are the only vegetables that do tolerably well, with the exception of pumpkins, of which we have a great abundance. We have plenty of wild goats in the island, but the parts they inhabit are so rocky, and in such deep ravines, that it is extremely difficult to get near them. Guinea fowls we have in plenty, but they are equally difficult to be got at, as are the wild bullocks, which we much wish to rid, as they get among the pumpkins, and do us great mischief.

We have attempted to hunt them, but have only killed two; although they may be struck with a ball or two, they do not fail. The climate is so hot, it is not possible for our men to follow them, and were they to kill them, they would become putrid in a few hours. Turtle we have had ever since Christmas until now; they begin to disappear, and we shall see them no more before the middle of December.

St. Helena being open, but few ships touch here; not one regular Indian; a few free traders—Liverpool, Clyde and London ships, which give us tea, coffee, sugar and rice, in exchange for turtle; and they have also given us articles for the use of the island, as spars, ropes and canvases, which we find very useful. The Americans, French, and even the Dutch vessels, behave uncommonly well to us. We are very well supplied with fish periodically, that is, we sometimes have them every morning for a week, and then we do not see them more for ten days or a fortnight. They are called cavalos, of from 10 lb. to 20 lb. We catch them with a sort of boat-hook, while they are in chase of small fry, which run up greedily by large sea birds. The climate here is by no means unpleasant; the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, but from half past ten in the morning until three, the range of the thermometer is from eighty-four to 94. No one is allowed to do any out-door work between these hours, which regulation has, no doubt, tended to preserve our health, we not having had a man seriously ill during the nine months of our residence here. The days are within half an hour of the same length throughout the year; the longest at Christmas, and the shortest at Midsummer. The wind always blows off the land, never strong, and only varies from E. N. E. to E. S. E. The sun rises about six, and sets at the same hour—no thunder or lightning to be heard or seen. The greatest annoyance we have is almost a constant surf on the beach, sometimes for days together so heavy that no boat can lie near it, there is not a smooth spot to be seen from one end of the island to the other. English pap.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 31.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE EDITOR anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

SINGULAR SACRILEGE.

The late Washington county papers contain an advertisement of the bell-clapper belonging to the Lutheran Church at William's Port, in that county, having been stolen. Such an article, it is presumed, could scarcely have been taken away for its value. Like the Turks, the thief may entertain a dislike for bells, and peradventure, on the same account they do, viz. "a belief that their sound disturbs the souls of the departed." But the question whether he was instigated by a desire of gain or a hatred of bells, is unimportant, since it is admitted by all, that he who would climb into the belfry of a church and carry off the bell clapper, deserves to be rewarded with the bell.—Rors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Agricultural Societies in this country promise to be of unspeakable advantage to her. While they call into action the ingenuity of her mechanics in the invention of implements of practical utility in husbandry, they excite a spirit of emulation among the tillers of the soil, which leads to improved modes of culture, and large products from small tracts. These two results, exclusive of all others, are of incalculable benefit to the nation. They enrich those by whose industry they are produced, and cheapen bread-stuffs, so that the honest labourer, who cannot at all seasons find employment, may manage to live in times when it is scarce, upon what his frugality and care have provided when it was abundant. In addition to these considerations, the rewards and encouragement held out by such societies, will gradually raise in this country an improved stock of sheep, the value of which, to a people who look forward with anxiety to the day when they will be able to furnish themselves with woollens independent of foreign supplies, must be manifest to the most careless observer. When that day arrives, millions of dollars which are now sent beyond the water, will be kept at home and circulated among our own citizens. It may be said, therefore, that agricultural associations add to the strength and resources of the nation, as well as to individual comfort and happiness. These few remarks have been suggested by the numerous accounts lately furnished by the public journals, of premiums awarded by these societies for improvements in husbandry.

A WARNING.

Last Tuesday, a white man named Roberts, was arraigned before Anne Arundel County Court (then sitting in this city), charged with theft, and enticing from the service of their owner certain negro slaves the property of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, of said county. The accused was found guilty upon each of the charges, and sentenced by the Court to seven years confinement at labour in the state penitentiary.

A NEW THRESHING MACHINE.

At a meeting of the Hartford County Agricultural Society on the 10th inst. a new Threshing Machine was exhibited. The editor of the Connecticut Mirror says the patentee has certificates showing that it will thresh five bushels of grain an hour.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

At a recent Cattle Show at Goshen, Orange county, a premium was awarded to Thomas and Edward Welling, of Warwick, for the best Indian corn.—This corn was drilled in rows, and measured 122 bushels to the acre; 2d premium for corn to Theophilus Howell, of Goshen, planted the usual way in hills—product 100 bushels. John M. Gahran, of Blooming Grove, produced 2,535 lbs. of butter, from 20 cows. He occupies a farm of 93 acres, and has 39 hogs kept upon the milk of his cows, that will average 200 when killed. Col. Moses Crawford, of Montgometry, produced 2,051 lbs. of butter from twenty cows. He has a very large family, who all in common use milk and butter at the table.

Premium for the best potatoes, to Absolom Weller, of Wallkill—they were planted in rows, and produced 375 bushels to the acre. Second best, to Benjamin Dunning, of Miniskunk—planted in hills—product 322 bushels to the acre.—N. Y. Spec.

THE CATTLE SHOW

At Rutland, Vt. is stated to have been quite splendid. There were at the show 150 yoke of working oxen, which were connected so as to form one team.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

A Dublin paper states, that an Irish gentleman has discovered a method of cultivating Grapes, by which the most delicious vines of France can be produced in Ireland as cheap as in that country. English pap.

NEW ORLEANS.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans furnishes papers of that City with 9th inst. inclusive, by which it appears that an abatement had taken place in the fever.—For the week preceding the 7th inst. there were 202 interments.

Extract from a letter New-Orleans, October 6.

"Since the 7th of Sept. last, perhaps no city in the Union has been so afflicted with the yellow fever as this. It still rages, and with increased violence, but is confined wholly, as is usual here, to strangers accustomed to this climate. Mr. —, and myself have had no sickness in our families, nor do we consider ourselves or families subjects of the prevailing fever. It is not and never has been since my residence in this country, a disease that persons acclimated have much to dread."

P. S. The month of September gives 53 deaths, this too out of a small part of population—strangers."

SICKNESS AT MARIETTA.

A lamentable state of affliction exists at Marietta, in Ohio. Three hundred cases of yellow fever were reported by the visiting committees in that town, about the 10th of September.

"NORTH AND SOUTH."

The sporting world is about to be amused with a race between two celebrated champions. Mr. Harrison's Sir Charles is the hero of the South—he ran at New Market on last Thursday week, and won the purse of \$600 against three horses. Mr. Harrison (of Brunswick) had previously challenged in the newspapers, the celebrated horse Eclipse, in the sum of \$5000. Since the gaudiest was thus thrown, Eclipse has beaten near New York three other horses—and his master has offered to run against Sir Charles, over the Washington course for the large sum of \$10,000. Private bet will probably be proportionably high—and thus we shall have the North and South not in a contest between political candidates, but between two steeds of the turf. The most harmless of all competitors! The Connoisseurs will have fine fun. [Richmond Compiler.

CAUCUSING IN NEW YORK.

"Double, double, toil and trouble." If we do not much mistake the aspect of things, the ordinary managers of elections, have their hands full at the present day. We learn from all quarters, that the people are determined no longer to be led to the polls by the nose, but to act as becomes freemen. There is a spirit of independence manifested, which augurs well to the cause of civil liberty. A death blow has been given to those little aspirants who rely on intrigue for promotion, being devoid of talents and integrity. The caucus system is tottering to its foundation, and will ere long be prostrated by the strong arm of public virtue. Its downfall is certain, and will be hailed only by the unprincipled, and its requiem will be chaunted by hypocrites and political impostors, who lament the destruction of their Babel, at which the public voice was confounded. Albany Register.

CAROLINA WINE.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina. "Throughout a great part of the sandy land of North Carolina, a white and a red Wine, are made from the native grape, which would be excellent in their kind if the makers did not use vile apple brandy to keep them. The best white wine is an excellent Muscat wine. The best of the red wine is very little inferior to Malmsy. They would command now about 20 to 25 for a 30 gallon cask.—They evince beyond all doubt the aptitude of the sands of Carolina and Virginia, for wine—and that upon the most sterile of the sands.—It is a great pity that more attention is not paid to this culture; which I think would also suit the sands of New Jersey."

I believe the conjecture as to New Jersey to be well founded. I believe it from experience. The late Joseph Cooper of Camden had a most abundantly productive vine, five from which he made excellent white wine. I have drank it at his house, some of it seven years old and it was as good as the common run of Madeira wine. Ed. Dem. Press.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair was held at Brighton, Mass. on the 18th inst. and was well attended. Among other things we notice the following:—

The Cattle on the land—the Keel on the sea.—May the first run deep, and both run clear, and all who hold the handle of the helm find honour and reward.

Our mother Earth.—May those have the best share in her affections, who take the plough and share.

By Professor Everett.—Colleges, Universities, and Cattle Shows.—May all their sons do them equal credit.

By the Hon. Mr. Quincy.—The Prudential Ploughing Match.—May the working Ox beat the Fillicy.

By George Blake, esq.—The American Plough, and the American Plow.—May theirs be the victory on the PLAIN and on the MOUNT.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to the directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the second day of November next, all the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Reilly, of and in one undivided fifth part of a tract or parcel of land lying in the lower end of Anne Arundel county, called "John and Mary's Chance," containing 100 acres, more or less, late the property of said O'Reilly, and seized and taken at the suit of Patrick O'Reilly, administrator of Pollydora E. O'Reilly. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Wm. O'Hara, Sheriff.

Sept. 17. 3w.

Cheap, for Cash!

The subscribers wishing to bring the late business of D. Ridgely, & Co. to a speedy close, will dispose of their

Stock of Goods

on hand, at the most reduced prices, for cash. Those who wish to obtain bargains are invited to give them a call.

David Ridgely, John W. Claggett.

Sept. 18.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Anne Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post-Office, Maryland, on the 25th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack, thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head. I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward is taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept. 12, 1822. 8w.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton.

Annapolis, Oct. 10.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Claggett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY, WM WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

The University of Maryland. ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-establish and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS. P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16. 25 W.D.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 1st of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 8 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for the same town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will find them when the boat arrives, pay for them and take them away.

Feb. 28.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

July 1822. 18 C. BIRNIE.

Sheriff's Sale.

William C. Davis,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for their suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1824.

Sept. 12. 3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of Thomas Pindle,

Part of the Personal Estate of the said Thos. Pindle, to wit, House, hold and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and some

LIKELY NEGROES. Terms of Sale.—For all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with security being given; under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Pindle, Ex'r.

New & Cheap Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR—TAILOR.

(One door below the Post-Office.)

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are Shephard's Best Regent and Extra Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Casimires, and a variety of Vesting, which he will be happy to make up in such a manner as to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

October 3. 6w.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a list of such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15. 12

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.

October 8th, 1822.

On application by petition of Elizabeth Craggs, administratrix of George Craggs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of George Craggs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1822.

Elizabeth Craggs, Adm'r.

Oct. 10. 6w.

NEW GOODS.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have just received a supply of

New Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationery, &c. which they offer for sale, upon reasonable terms.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duvall, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Griffon B. Duvall Ex'r.

Oct. 17. 3w.

LEE'S ORIGINAL

Highly Approved Family Medicine. Lee's truly valuable medicine, have now stood the test of about sixteen years, and their excellent qualities are now well known and established. One of the most recent cases of cures of some of the most beneficial of his medicines, is all that the proprietor for want of room can select and annex, from the many in his possession.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills—

Price 50 cents per box.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. Please to ask for "Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills," with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co. as none others are genuine.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach & bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine. JACOB SMALL.

Aug. 2, 1821. Conway-st. Balt.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—Price 50 cts. per Box.

A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

WONDERFUL TAPE WORM.—The proprietor of Lee's Family Medicines, has been put in possession of part of a tape worm, passed by a lady 40 years old, expelled by the use of Lee's truly efficacious Worm Destroying Lozenges, which measures 8 feet long, and contains 300 joints. This worm, with two round worms, of 13 and 15 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not 5 years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover-st. Baltimore.

Lee's Elixir—Price \$1 per bottle.

This truly valuable medicine, has for the last sixteen years been the most efficacious medicine known, for speedily and effectually curing the most violent colds, coughs, and all Consumptions, (produced by violent cold and coughs) hundreds of cases of cures could be given (of persons snatched from the very brink of the grave, by the timely use of this invaluable medicine,) we can only give the following:

Wilmington, (N. C.) 23d May, 1821.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent head ache and pain in the breast, so that it was with the utmost difficulty I could draw my breath, or utter a single sentence louder than a whisper; I was advised by my friends to procure a bottle of your Elixir, which I did, and from two or three doses found great relief, and the use of one bottle effected my complete cure. You are at liberty to make this public in any manner you think proper. Your obliged humble servant, JOHN P. WITHERINGTON.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Grand Restorative, or Nervous Cordial.—Price \$1 per bottle, formerly \$1 50.

Amongst the most common symptoms attending this distressing complaint, are the following, viz:

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins, limbs, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour in every part of the system.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard—Price \$1 per Bottle.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Your's with esteem

THOMAS WOOTON,

2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Fever and Ague Drops—Price 75 cents per bottle—formerly \$1.

Middletown, Md. Oct. 10th, 1821.

Sir—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind, not only all cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully,

ONEAL, RICHMOND, & CO.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Price 50 cents large boxes—small do. 37 1/2 cents per box—formerly large boxes 75 cts. small do. 50 cents.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or child of a week old.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—

A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea. Price \$1 per bottle and box.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—

Which give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per phial.

Lee's Tooth Powder—

Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's Eye Water—

A certain cure for sore eyes. Price 50 cents a phial.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—

For the cure of head ache. Price \$1 a bottle.

For the cure of head ache, Price \$1 a bottle.

Lee's Family Medicines.

The above Family Medicines, are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

NOAH RIDGELY, Baltimore, No. 68 Hanover-st.

GIDEON WHITE, and JEREMIAH HUGHES, Annapolis.

Who have just received fresh supplies. Please to observe, what ever, and where ever you buy, none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co. September 19. 1828

St. John's College.

DR. RAFFERTY, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes delivering a course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, and Astronomy—as is illustrated by experiments.

The Philosophical Apparatus was made by the first artists in London, and procured by the Board of Governors and Visitors at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. An excellent Chemical Apparatus has also been lately purchased.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the College edifice on the second Friday in December next.

Such a course of instruction has long been a desideratum in this city, and if duly appreciated and patronized, must prove of incalculable utility to our youth of both sexes, and promote the best interests and rising reputation of St. John's.

N. B. The terms, hours of Attendance, &c. shall be made known in a future advertisement.

Sept. 26. 6

New & Cheap Goods.

N. J. Watkins,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Inform his friends and the public, that he has received a complete and general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

among which are

Shephard's Best Regent's Blue and Black Cloths,

Cassimeres and Vestings, in great variety,

Which he will be happy to make up in a fashionable, and suitable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, September 18, 1822.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the 30th inst and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, and the American, Baltimore; will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

Sept. 26. 6

To Rent,

A MIDDLE SIZE FARM,

ALSO TWO SMALL TENEMENTS.

The tenements have comfortable dwellings, and a few acres of good cleared land are directly at the waters edge. The privilege of clearing of land, if desired, would be allowed.—The farm contains about two hundred thousand corn hills, divided into three fields, under good fencing. A large quantity of woods pasture is also inclosed; the buildings are common but comfortable, a good log tobacco house 44 by 22. The soil is remarkably kind for light land, and is suited to the growth of corn, small grain and tobacco, and particularly so to most kinds of marketing. To an industrious tenant the rent would be made accommodating. Application may be made to Doct. H. W. Waters, near the Green Tree Pump, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

Charles Waters.

The highest wages will be given to a man that can come well recommended as an Overseer, and who understands the management of tobacco.

C. W.

Sept. 26. 6

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25 cts.

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments in force to the 25th

Oct. 25.